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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,277—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th April.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

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Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,283	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

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OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YDNEY	4,232	Oubert	8th May.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 13th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. CITY OF SPARTA.	6,800	J. Black	About the 20th April, 1898.

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SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain E. BARABINO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Shed, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 26th April for the PURCHASE of MANURE at Bandra Station, for agricultural purposes, for one year.

The manure to be taken delivery of at the station.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at the District Traffic Superintendent's Office, at Grant Road.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSENGER LEAGUE.

GENTLEMEN, who are willing TO JOIN in an appeal to the public regarding the reorganization and future working of this movement on a sensible and business-like basis, are invited to send for draft circular and proposed rules to the Honorary Secretary, A. I. P. League, Bombay. The co-operation of all departments and services (Civil and Military), also of Planters and the Non-official community, is urgently solicited to make the new scheme a success.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1898, at 4 p.m., for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1897, respectively.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI, SONS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th March, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN, AND COTTON, PLAIN, COLOURED AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, VELVET, CUPBOARD, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jeewun Lalji Lohana, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shops, at Victoria Cloth Market, opposite Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy's Market, consisting of pieces of silk, woollen and cotton, plain striped check, coloured and fancy piece-goods, cashmere, coating, flannel, English and country washing check, calico coulting, coloured prints, velvet, silk, gauze, paj, China satin, muslin, longcloth, drills, venetian mulls, dorias, jacconets, nainsooks, cupboard, chairs, gadee, oil carpet, &c.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1898, at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about 21st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has THIS DAY been amalgamated with the Firm of Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Bombay, under whose name it will in future be carried on. All Assets and Liabilities of the Firm of Messrs. JOHN M. HEYN & Co. will be payable to, and by Mr JOHN M. HEYN.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN M. HEYN is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1[illegible]

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1898, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. The Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-Patron, will preside.

BUSINESS.—To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1897.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of prizes to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary, General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1898, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in [illegible]. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a private park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
[illegible],
[illegible]-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Applyto the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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BOMBAY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.

At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very earliest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the scholarship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday,'—[illegible] tional Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O[illegible] comme epilogue a ce lieux volume un pass[illegible] Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila[illegible] d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien [illegible] vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait poi[illegible] Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, [illegible] Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avo[illegible] ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais song[illegible]

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve [illegible] a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudi[illegible] d'avoir une riche imagination. [illegible] dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la [illegible] l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises [illegible] ments qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ou[illegible] des perspectives interessantes et nouvel[illegible] primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Re[illegible] Fevrier, 95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 2-36m., 3 42a. Low water, 8-26m., 9-43a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Dnyan Prasarak Mandli. Lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are reminded they are required to attend at the High Court, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Clyde and Idzumi Maru entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Clydesdale left it on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer R. Rubatino entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Arabia left it on Saturday, and the steamers Simla and Dwarka, yesterday.

Polo.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening, and there will be a game if sufficient members turn out.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,902, the daily average being 127. The total of new patients was 489.

A Prow washed Ashore.—A prow, about fifteen feet long, was found washed ashore on the rocks at Warden Road, on the 9th instant. The Port Trust authorities were informed of the occurrence.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 1882; the daily average being 61; total of new admissions, 933; Parsees, 734; Hindus, 140; other castes, 59. Total number of children vaccinated, 33.

The City Improvement Trust.—The following Municipal Councillors, we hear, have come forward as candidates for the four seats on the City Improvement Trust allotted to the Corporation:—The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. D. E. Watcha, G. W. Roughton, Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Budroodin Abdulla Koor.

The Vurjeevandas Madowdas Charitable Dispensary at Sion.—During the month of March the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,829; among them the number of new admissions was 538; being classified as stated below:—Hindoos, 332; Mussulmans, 82; Parsees 38; Christians 54; and other classes 32. The average daily attendance was 59.

The San Francisco Overland Route.—Mr. T. D. Mackey, the General Passenger Agent for this route, who is now in Bombay, sends us two large and well finished maps illustrating the country traversed in the course of a journey home by San Francisco and the Southern Pacific Railway, and showing the many places of interest through which the tourist would travel.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, at 5-45 p.m.

March	Am Schanen Strand der Elbe	Vollstedt
Entr' Acte	Summer Dreams	Squire
Selection	The Yashmak	Lambelet
Valse	Agant Le Bal	Coote
Fantasia	Songs and Dances of NorthernEurope	Kuhner
Galop	Dance de Casques	Michaels

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—E. Fernandez, a Custom's officer, residing at Dongree, has reported to the police that his servant, named Alex, left his service without his permission on the 8th instant, and that on the following morning he found gold ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 130, stolen from a box. The police upon an inquiry ascertained that Alex had left Bombay for Mangalore by a steamer, and a telegram for his arrest has been despatched there.

Burglary at Dongree Street.—Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan merchant, residing on the first floor of a house at Dongree Street, locked the door of his room at 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, and went to his jamatkhana. On his return home about two hours after, he found the room had been broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off. On entering the place, he discovered a cupboard and two boxes broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 480, stolen therefrom.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali Lecture.—Mr. Jivanji Modi's lecture, the fifth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, by Samshul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is, "King Darius and the battle and battle-field of Marathon." The lecture is expected to be very interesting, as the lecturer had during his tour in Europe visited the battle-field, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members, as usual.

Fatal Fall off Staging.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bheema, a woman, aged twenty-six years, employed as a labourer at the Globe Mill, DeLisle Road, which has been under construction for some time past. On the afternoon of the 9th instant, the deceased went up the staging of the mill, with a basket of chunam on her head, and after delivering the contents, as she was coming down with the empty basket, her foot slipped and she fell to the ground, a distance of about eighteen feet, fracturing her skull. She was picked up unconscious, bleeding from one of the ears, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

Proposed Purse to Mr. K. N. Kabraji.—We hear that, in recognition of services in connection with his entertaining readings of "Bholo Dolo," it is proposed by a few gentlemen who have heard Mr. Kabraji's readings, to present him with a purse, next Sunday evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, after he has finished his last task. Mr. Kabraji introduced a novelty in Gujarati literature by way of public readings, and he has suffered a loss owing to a small audience in consequence of the prevalence of plague and other causes; yet the entertainment afforded by him has been duly appreciated by those who have regularly attended his readings. It is therefore proposed to recompense him in a small way so as to recoup his losses. The *Indian Spectator* says: "One is more disappointed than surprised to learn that Mr. Kabraji's efforts to provide useful entertainment for the public in these dog days have hardly realized his out-of-pocket expenses. This is the fate of all beginnings in Bombay. That Mr. Kabraji's readings from his *Bholo Dolo* have made a hit, seems to be certain. But the audience every Sunday is not large enough to make up the incidental charges, let alone profits, which Mr. Kabraji and his family have generously resolved to devote to some useful public object. Even the music, specially composed for the occasion, and rendered by his well-trained daughters, does not seem to have drawn anything like a full house. The plague may have had something to do with this financial failure, or perhaps the day and hour do not suit. Whatever the cause, it is to be regretted. We are glad, however, that those who have followed Mr. Kabraji's readings for some time intend presenting him with a suitable purse on the last day, to make up at least for his actual losses. No one would have shown the courage and perseverance of this veteran old stager in the circumstances mentioned above. He fully deserves the sort of recognition now proposed."

Alleged Dhatoora Poisoning.—About midnight, on the 9th instant, Inspector O'Keeffe, of the Parel Section, received information that a man named Gopal Luxmon and his wife Chimeebai, residing in a chawl at Sewree Road, were lying unconscious in their room. The police proceeded to the chawl and had the unconscious persons removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the house-surgeon it was ascertained that they had been suffering from dhatoora poisoning. The inquiries made by the police showed that a gold neck ornament was stolen from Gopal's room about two months ago, and having failed to find it he consulted two men, named Rama Luximon and Rambhau Sudeo both of whom were said to possess supernatural power. These men promised to recover the stolen ornament, and about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th instant they went to complainant's place, and after giving him certain instructions regarding a ceremony to be performed, they left. Both of them returned about 7 p.m., and asked complainant if all was ready. On being informed in the affirmative, they closed the door, laid a handkerchief on the ground and placed over it a cocoanut, some lemons and other articles and went through certain performances. They then asked complainant's wife to drink some milk, but as she refused to take it, they gave her some jaggery to eat. She took the jaggery, while her husband drank the milk. Soon after the woman became insensible and the husband felt indisposed. The husband immediately went to a neighbour, named Ramchandra, and informed him what had taken place. Ramchandra accompanied complainant to his room, and saw one of the magicians attempting to make his escape, but he was stopped and arrested by a neighbour named Baloo Daji. The other man absconded, but he was arrested on the following day. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the two men, Rama Luximon and Ramboo Sadeo, were charged by Inspector O'Keeffe, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with administering to complainant and his wife stupifying drug, viz., dhatoora. The case was remanded, pending the complainant's recovery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	21
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	3	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	2	2	
	Bhuleshwar	0	2	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	0	
D	Khetwady	5	0	10
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	8	3	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	2	9	54
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	6	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	3	1	12
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	4	2	16
	Worlee	1	5	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	18	1	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		0	38
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		3	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Rd		0	
	Gocuidas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		6	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Madunpura		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		9	
	Modh & Porwad		2	
	Total	60	70	171
	Total plague deaths to date	27,847	24,273	
	Total same date last year	61	66	153

None of the Medical Officers' reports were available at the Plague Committee's Office yesterday.

THE CREMATION OF PLAGUE VICTIMS IN GOA.

MEETING OF THE PORTUGUESE IN BOMBAY.

At the invitation of Commendador Accacio daGama, the president of the representative committee of the Portuguese community of Bombay, a general meeting of the community was held, on Sunday last, near the Dabool Church, to consider what steps should be taken to obtain the modification of the Goa Governor's resolution regarding the incineration of bodies of persons who have died of the plague. The meeting was largely attended. Commendador daGama, after reading the notice convening the meeting, said that his views regarding this subject had been made public in 1896 in a communication he addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*, from which he read the following passages. ". . . . In Bombay, for instance, if a large portion of the community did not burn their dead bodies the whole ground of Bombay probably would not be sufficient to accommodate them. As it is, if a very severe epidemic broke out in Bombay, and very numerous deaths occurred at the time, so that the proper burial of the dead bodies became difficult from want of willing hands to do the work from fear of catching the disease or from some other cause, then, as a matter of convenience, necessity and hygeinic expediency, cremation would be more advantageous than any other mode of disposal, for by it not only would the bodies be rapidly consumed, but the germs of the disease would also be destroyed, which, otherwise, might remain in the burial-ground, and probably contribute to increase the force of the epidemic "again"; . . . but what forcibly strikes me is that, in any great epidemics, if all the corpses of persons dying of the disease were to be burnt there would be an efficient check to their spread and to their return at some future period. . ." Holding these views, he said, regarding cremation he had called the meeting for two reasons, the first was to show that, in all his public acts he never thrust his ideas on others nor was he intolerant of those of others, and although he always had the courage of his opinions, he also had the sense to submit to the resolutions of the majority, and the second reason was to try and explain matters to those who looked upon the measures taken by the Governor General of Goa only on their religious aspect. All administrative measures should have for their object the greater good of greater number of individuals. In ordering cremation of the bodies of persons suffering from the plague the Governor General, though reluctantly, has tried to subordinate personal considerations to the general weal, and he thought that the burning of few such bodies—which after all were involucres of millions of millions of microbes—was certainly preferable to their being buried with the probability of outbreak of the plague in the country. This disease is essentially a soil disease, and so many microbes buried in the earth, given certain circumstances, are sure to develop into violent epidemic, which ran its course making innumerable victims, science being powerless to remedy it or stamp it out as it has been seen here. Under these circumstances the Medical Board at Goa advised the Governor General to adopt cremation of the plague corpses which gave a fair chance of preventing the development of plague in Goa in preference to the great probability there was of cultivating the seed of the plague by their burial in the earth. He knew, he said, that Catholic religion prohibited incineration of dead bodies in general, but to prevent great calamities extreme measures should be allowed to be resorted to; and in the present case one might surmise that the Catholic religion may tolerate a small evil with the object of saving large populations from a greater one. He felt sure that the Governor General by adopting this measure did not mean any disrespect or offence to the religion of the State, but that he was compelled to enforce it under pressure of terrible ordeal—Catholic religion prohibited dissection of dead human bodies, but every one knows that it does tolerate dissection all over the world for the good of medical science. He would suggest to ask, that, if the execution of the orders has been badly, recklessly and wantonly carried, it might be carried with due care and regard to the feelings of the people. If the demand, which he supposed will be made now to suspend or cancel the orders for cremation be acquiesced in by the Governor General, and should the plague develop in places where burials of such bodies have taken place, then this community will have to bear the remorse of having contributed to engender plague in their native country. Having placed his views before them he asked them to nominate their president and secretary and thus constitute the meeting, and that he would abstain from discussion.

Dr. da Gama was unanimously voted to the chair, and Mr. L. M. Furtado was nominated secretary.

Mr. De Souza moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay record a strong and indignant protest against the orders of H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India to cremate the bodies of persons dying from the plague, orders which at once deeply hurt the religious and family feelings of the people of the country, and directly offend the precepts of the Roman Catholic religion, and that a representation be sent respectfully requesting H. E. the Governor General to suspend or revoke that resolution in consequence, and that the representative committee be asked to draw up and forward to his Excellency a representation on the lines of this resolution, and of the remarks I am about to make." Mr. D'Souza said that he opposed his Excellency's orders on religious grounds, but he was going to refute scientific views expressed by the president before he took the chair. They were Roman Catholics, he said, and the precepts of their religion were deep rooted in their hearts from infancy. Cremation of their dead was abhorent to their feelings, and it was against the precepts—the orders were harsh and tyranical, because they came from a Catholic Governor General who ought to have been the formost respector of the State religion. The British Government who is toiling hard to fight the plague have respected all along the religious feelings of the various communities under their rule in the manner of disposing of their dead, and it is really sad to see that the Portuguese Government, who are bound to respect and promote the Catholic religion, are themselves slighting and defying it! The decrees of the Sacred Congregation expressly prohibits burning of the dead bodies, but it is the Catholic Government that throws them to the winds. He said he was aware that his Excellency published his orders on the recommendation of the Medical Board, but should be so blind as to attempt to compare the members of the Board of Health—which henceforth will be named a Board of Cremation—with the savants of different nationalities who came to Bombay last year from various kingdoms to study the origin, the march of the plague, and the remedies for it, and nobody yet has heard that they have recommended or even hinted at the cremation of plague bodies being a prevention of the disease. The plague is a visitation from God, and we must submit to it, it has its own march out, and no human efforts can prevent its spread. The superhuman efforts which the English Government has put forth to stamp out the plague and to curb its spread have proved fruitless; in spite of all the measures adopted the plague has steadily and with sure steps has marched wherever God has been pleased to send it. "We are Christians," he said, "and we will die of plague or of anything else before we brook any transgression against our religion." He mentioned the following case in which the body of a young man of a respectable family who had gone to Goa from Bombay. After having undergone quarantine at Reis Magos, he went to his house at Pana, where he took ill with fever a few days after. He was certified to have died of plague by a doctor there, who knew nothing about plague, and had never seen a plague case before, but examining his body from a distance of some twenty or thirty yards he pronounced it to be a case of plague! The house was surrounded by soldiers, the body was forcibly taken out of it, and as the soldiers could get nobody to carry the body they took hold of four palky-bearers, made them drunk first and ordered them to make a stretcher of bamboo, on which the body was placed, and taken to a neighbouring hill. On the way the body was knocked down three or four times, his mother followed the body from far, the carriers had no materials wherewith to burn the body, so they dropped it on the field and ran away. The mother, poor thing, watched the body the whole night. Next morning the carriers were brought again and ordered to get some brambles, which were placed on the body, and lighted; after this every one decamped, except the mother, who waited until the fire was out, when she found that the body was partially consumed above the legs, and as she could do nothing more she returned home to be shut up in the house along with the rest of the family, who were prevented from communication with the outside world for many days. A civilised Government should be ashamed to give such a treatment to the dead. Bury them far and in graves 10 or 20 feet deep, but do not burn them. With these remarks he put the proposition before the meeting, and Mr. L. Reis seconded the motion.

Mr. P. deSouza, B. A., in supporting the resolution, gave a detailed history of cremation, and said it was the rite of Gentiles, which the Portuguese wished now to adopt, they who, four centuries ago, brought us Christian religion and civilisation, now have recourse to savage means of disposing of their dead, and this in the very year the fourth century of the discovery of India. He blamed the Medical Board at Goa, the members of which were Catholics, for having advised the Governor-General of such a barbarous method of disposing of the dead though they be of plague; they loved Portugal because it gave them religion and civilization. The Portuguese of earlier times were really devout and good Christians, the modern ones are becoming degenerated. They say cremation is carried in Europe, but those who do so are Freemasons. We on the contrary are still religious and wish that our feelings should be respected; therefore, he supported the proposition. Mr. S. deLima, B.A., LL.B., proposed the following amendment: That a petition, instead of an indignant protest, be forwarded by the representative committee of the Portuguese community, asking H. E. the Governor-General to rescind the orders for cremation and substituting them by increasing the days of quarantine to ten, fifteen or even to twenty if he thought proper." In support of his amendment he said that if cremation is to be abolished there must be some other means adopted to prevent plague getting into Goa, and the best would be to increase quarantine, so that any plague-infected person should reach Goa undetected, it was sure to develop during the ten days' detention in the lazaretto, and consequently death would occur in or near the camp from where the body could be carried to an isolated place and buried, so it could be done with others, and no case undetected would enter into Goa. He had seen a case of simple inflammation classified as plague after death.

The amendment was not seconded, the Rev. Vicar-General of the diocese of Damaun, after several other gentlemen having spoken in similar strain, proposed "that the representative committee of the Portuguese community be asked to draw up and forward to his Excellency the Governor General of Goa, requesting to cancel the orders for cremation of the bodies dead from plague at Goa, and to substitute them by other measures he may think the next best." This proposition was carried by a large majority. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

LOCKING HIMSELF IN TO DIE.

On Sunday morning, a very offensive smell was found to emanate from a closed room, on the second floor of a house in Nagdavi Street. The room which had been in the occupation of one Mahomed, an Arab, for some months past, was found to be closed from inside. On the matter being brought to the knowledge of the police, they went to the house and burst open the door, when the corpse of the occupant Mahomed was found lying on the floor in an advanced state of decomposition. The body was examined by the District Medical Officer, who certified that death was due to plague. The body was at once removed from the house and buried. The close confinement of the deceased did not seem to have raised any suspicion in the mind of the other tenants, until they noticed the offensive odour from the room.

To the list of names of members of the Local Committee of Tardeo District plague authorities, the name of Mr. Jamshedji Cowasji Kharadi should be added.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CONVICT FROM PLAGUE.

Sullehman Alarakhia, aged twenty-five years, a convict in the House of Correction, undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt on the 17th March last, died of plague in the jail on Sunday last. The body was at once disposed of under the provision of section 9 of the Coroner's Act of 1891. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, in the jail, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from plague.

THE BARODA MAHOMEDAN HOSPITAL.

The local Mahomedan Plague Hospital, writes a correspondent, was opened on the 17th of January last. The total number of plague-stricken patients admitted up to date was 91, of whom 44 died, 31 of whom died within twenty-four hours after admission. The total number of patients treated by Hakims Babar Ali and Umrao Ali, physicians of the hospital, was 60, of whom 13 died. Of the 47 cured, 26 have already been discharged. The remaining 21 will be discharged shortly. This gives a fair idea as to the cure effected by native doctors, with country drugs. The plague preventive pills (from native drugs), as a safeguard against catching infection, have proved a blessing. They can be had of the said hakims.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 7th, 8th and 9th instant, was 4 each day, while on the same dates last year it was respectively 18, 21 and 23. Dr. Dubash continued the inoculations on Thursday and finished them on Friday, leaving Damaun the same night. During the continual seven days' inoculations, which were chiefly among the working classes, Dr. K. M. Dubash, by his kind and social disposition and readiness to examine carefully each case in which doubt was entertained whether the person could be inoculated, had endeared himself to the people, especially to females and children, the former of whom compared the pain caused by the prick of the needle of the syringe to a mere ant bite, and the latter, who tremblingly submitted to the operation, went home smiling after escaping from it unhurt. The inoculations which came up to the number of 1,101 were over by 8 p.m., on Friday, and as it was known that the doctor was to leave for Bombay, a crowd of representatives of all castes including the District Judge, Mr. Castro, and the Crown Advocate, Mr. Vidal, attended at 10 p.m., at the residence of Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damaunvala, where the doctor was a guest, and garlanded both Mr. Sorabjee and Dr. Dubash and presented them with handsome bouquets and packets of sugarcandy. The people thanked Mr. Sorabjee for his generosity, last year and this year, in providing them at his cost with a competent inoculator, and both the people and Mr. Sorabjee praised Dr. Dubash for the care and skill he had displayed while inoculating the large number. Dr. Dubash thanked Mr. Sorabjee for the hospitable treatment he had received and spoke in eulogistic terms of his generosity towards the people of Damaun. Dr. Dubash left for Damaun Road station amidst firing of crackers and repeated "vivas."

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE DISTURBANCE AT HURDWAR.

Hurdwar Municipal Union comprises three distinct towns situate from two to four miles apart and forming, if connected by imaginary lines, an isosceles triangle. The aggregate normal population of the union, including a number of villages lying within or on the borders of the triangle, is about 29,000, mostly Hindu. Of the three principal component towns the largest is Jawalapur, with a normal population of over 17,000; Kunkhal comes next, with a normal population of 7,000; and last and smallest of all is the town of Hurdwar with a population of 5,000.

Hurdwar was the first of these three towns in which plague was discovered, and it is conjectured that the epidemic was imported from Sind. That was as long ago as April last year, and altogether 18 cases were then brought to light. With the full concurrence of the tenants, and with the active co-operation of the leaders of the community, the condemned habitations were evacuated, and gradually the whole town was cleansed and disinfected, with the satisfactory result that in the course of a few weeks the epidemic was exterminated, or at any rate reduced to an absolutely quiescent condition. Six months later, that is to say, in September last, the contagion appeared in the town of Kunkhal, and during that month and October no less than 65 cases were discovered. While matters were at their worst in Kunkhal, the plague, as was almost unavoidable, extended to the satellite village of Jasgitpur and 23 more cases occurred there. As in the case of Hurdwar, active measures were taken by the authorities, with the full approval of the inhabitants and with the ready help of the communal leaders, to keep the outbreak within narrow bounds. Evacuation of infected dwellings was again resorted to, and the whole town was overhauled and thoroughly purified. In a short time the energy of the local officers was again rewarded with complete success, and to all appearances the fell scourge was stamped out of Kankhal and its purlieus.

A climax in the matter of compulsory removal was reached on the 30th March. One of the native doctors employed on inspection work at the Brahmins' camp sent word to headquarters that he had discovered in the camp what he believed to be a very bad case of plague, adding that the relatives of the patient would not allow the man to be removed to the hospital. Mr. Kendall, the Joint Magistrate, and Surgeon-Captain Elphick, one of the medical officers on plague duty at Jawalapur, went down to the camp, unarmed and almost unattended, and found an angry and excited crowd of relatives and friends gathered round the patient. With great mildness Mr. Kendall spoke to the people and tried to show them how foolish they were to create trouble for themselves by running counter to the plague rules. But the rabble—so they are described—were in no mood for argument, and insisted on being allowed to place the patient in a Brahmin hospital of their own, which they added they were willing to erect for that purpose. Mr. Kendall's reply was that if a private Brahmin hospital had already been built he would have had no objection to the patient being treated there, but as no such place was in existence the patient must for the time being be removed to the official hospital. If, however, the Brahmins still cared to build a hospital of their own there would be no objection to the patient being transferred into it as soon as it was ready. With this conciliatory answer the crowd was far from satisfied, and the leaders plainly declared that come what may they would not allow their "brother" to be taken from them and done to death in the official hospital. It unfortunately happened that most of the cases taken to hospital prior to that date had terminated fatally, often in a few hours: hence the absurd belief that plague patients were killed off when received into the hospital to save the authorities further trouble. Thinking to overawe the noisiest of the objectors Mr. Kendall ostentatiously sent a messenger with a chit to the police station, whereupon a loud-voiced Brahmin began to harrangue the mob, inciting them to instant violence. With the idea of at once silencing and arresting this bold offender Mr. Kendall went straight up to him and seized him by the throat, a proceeding which the crowd, now thoroughly inflamed, resented so warmly that the Joint Magistrate found himself compelled to release his captive. The better class of Brahmins on the spot were appealed to, but instead of endeavouring to pacify the mob they seemed rather to sympathise with the demonstration; and finally when lathis were produced and brandished there was no other course open to the two officers than to beat a hasty retreat. An ugly episode which greatly fanned the excitement has to be mentioned here. The plague patient had been temporarily segregated in an observation hut made of matting, and all at once some budmashes applied a match to this inflammable structure and then cried out that the sahibs had set it on fire. Mr. Kendall essayed to save the situation by vigorously denying the foul lie and by declaring that he was willing for the present to leave the patient undisturbed, but the time for conciliation had gone by and the two officers had to cut and run. A heavy blow with a lathi was aimed at Surgeon-Captain Elphick's head, which his topi luckily bore the brunt of; and Mr. Kendall, after being fiercely attacked by two men, lost his topi altogether and had to run bareheaded under the burning rays of the midday sun for more than half a mile, until he was able to procure a puggari. Fortunately neither officer is any the worse for the exciting adventure. Thereafter the leaders of the mob hurriedly despatched an urgent telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor: "Come down quickly and redress our grievances."

Later in the afternoon Mr. Winter, the Collector of Hurdwar, accompanied by Mr. Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, took 50 armed police to the scene of the disturbance; but the movement had been anticipated by the rioters—as I must now call them—and Mr. Winter found so large and excited a crowd awaiting him that he deemed it prudent to retire before dark pending the arrival of re-inforcements. This incident has been much discussed, but I will add no comment of my own. A telegram to Roorkee promptly brought 50 Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Paterson into the town.

Next day, 31st March, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, who had been hastily summoned to Hurdwar, appeared on the scene, having previously taken the precaution to order up from Meerut 200 men of the Bengal Light Infantry, under Captain Jamieson and Lieutenant Middlemas. Meanwhile, for safety, the ladies in the station—Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Elphick—had been hurried away, the situation having developed an unmistakeably ugly aspect. Mr. Williams was able on his arrival to greatly allay the popular excitement by going boldly among the people (to whom he is well known) and talking to them in a straight and homely fashion. Twenty-eight years ago the present Commissioner of Meerut was Joint Magistrate at Hurdwar, and when he now sent for the leaders of the mob and told them he had been the friend of their fathers he was not long in getting them to listen to reason. He promised them redress, and at the same time pointed out not only the criminality but the fatuous folly of setting themselves in array against the authorities. His words made a marked impression, and before the day closed something like order had been restored.

Early next morning, 1st April, the Lieutenant-Governor, who had previously arranged to pay a flying visit to Hurdwar on his way up to the hills, arrived by train. A crowd of natives with torches had rushed off to Jawalapur Railway Station overnight with the idea of intercepting his Honor before Hurdwar could be reached—whether for the purpose of merely making a demonstration, or to make sure of an opportunity of pouring their grievances into his Honor's ears need not be discussed. But the attempt, whatever the intention, failed, and thanks to the careful disposition of military guards Sir Antony Macdonnell arrived at his ultimate destination without interference. After being informed of all that had happened, the Lieutenant-Governor at once sent out a notice to the effect that any one who cared to do so might come forward and make a statement of grievances. In response a large crowd assembled on a large maidan, and with great courage and self-possession. His Honor calmly took a seat in their midst, supported by the local officers, and gave a patient and dignified hearing to what the spokesmen of the people had to say. I am told, and it is probable enough, that the orators lost no effect for lack of exaggeration, and that numerous unfounded stories of "zubberdusti" were related. Unfortunately the details of this most important conference—instructive as they would be—are not now obtainable; and I am unable to give a full statement of the people's grievances from their own point of view. After listening to everything and promising reasonable redress, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon the leaders of the crowd to surrender the two men who had attacked Mr. Kendall, but to this there was no immediate response, though his Honor's demand had evidently produced an effect. Later in the day Sir Antony Macdonnell held a durbar which passed off very smoothly, but at the close of the ceremony, as his Honor was about to enter his carriage there were indications that the excitement of the people had not wholly subsided.

Next day, April 2nd, what amounted to an ultimatum was sent to the people by Mr. Williams, demanding the surrender of the two men who had assaulted Mr. Kendall. The Joint Magistrate felt certain of being able to identify his aggressors: hence the desire of the authorities to get hold of these men, Sugeon-Captain Elphick, on the other hand, had not seen the man who smashed his topi, and it was therefore deemed inadvisabbe to attempt a prosecution for that offence. There was no immediate response to the ultimatum, but late the next night—a little before midnight—22 rioters voluntarily gave themselves up and Mr. Kendall at once picked out his two assailants. These men are to-day (April 6th) on their trial before Mr. Holme who was sent from Roorki to reinforce the local authorities. The remaining 20 men have been liberated after giving bail for their re-appearance if called upon.

With this incident the narrative of the disturbance at Hurdwar closes. I have not exhausted all that is to be said, but as I have already written what I apprehend you will regard as quite enough for one instalment I will reserve further remarks for a future letter. I will only add here that the plague measures have now been greatly relaxed in Jawalapur, and that the people are perfectly quiet again—in fact quieter than they were before the disturbance afforded a vent for their feelings. This fact may, for the present, be left to carry its own comments.—*Pioneer*.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

In the Chattisgarh country the belief in witchcraft is widespread. Many woful tales are recounted, but they are more or less exggerated. The genuineness of the story that is about to be told has been vouchsafed by one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of this country, and so it is reproduced in the hope that it may be found interesting.

In a little village on the trans side of the River Kumari there lived a young maiden named Bhuri. She was the adopted daughter of a "chamar" Gountia, but was famed for her colour and beauty. Her adoptive father received many offers for her hand but he would not hear of parting with her and so though Bhuri had reached womanhood she was still unmarried. But this does not mean that she hadn't a sweetheart of her own and unknown to her father! She had, the vixen, her lover being the younger and handsome son of a Kurmi Malguzar on the cis side of the river. He went by the name of Dadha, and was a general favourite in the village. He was married of course, but his wife being underaged, and there being some dissension between his and his wife's parents, she was not permitted to take up occupation in her husband's home, nor did Dadha care; he met Bhuri daily at the river and though love was reciprocal the latter manifested it not, because she knew that a low born chamar like her could not possibly aspire to be the former's wife, or for that matter even his mistress. Infact she considered it a sin that a high-born lad like Dadha should assume familiarities with her; and she once coyishly admonished him. Time went on and Dadha's love attained a development which even his stronger feelings found it difficult to suppress. He dare not openly avow it as that must mean perpetual excommunication from caste, and expulsion from a home for which he had the greatest attachment. Dadha became more and more perplexed in mind and often cursed himself for not being born from a chamar, but Bhuri on the other hand had no such regrets. She believed in a fatalism under which she accepted misfortunes, seeming and otherwise, with resignation. She was, however, resolved on one thing and that was that she would remain a virgin pure and simple, and dedicate her life to that living idol on the opposite bank of the river and to the great God who had created her. The villagers soon perceived great changes in the girl and the older crones not knowing the little tempest that raged now and then in her heart speculated causes of which she certainly was quite innocent. In the hot months of the year 1872 cholera visited Bhuri's village and among others a chamar's only child died. Bhuri happend to have played with that child the previous evening and the learned among the women soon denounced her as the witch who had killed it by the aid of her craft. Rumour pierced all points of the village, and it was settled that Bhuri was a witch who was primarily responsible for the presence of that fell disease. Villagers hooted and shouted and became almost mad wit excitement. They bound her hand and foot and ruthlessly beat her, by way of exorcism, with switches of the *neem* and castor oil. Her impassioned cries attracted Dadha from beyond the stream, but he was powerless to intervene though he could have slain every one of her barbarous assailants. He was sure she was innocent, and doubly so when he heard her himself proclaiming her innocence; but the enraged and excited assemblage were sure she practised the craft, and so they beat her untill they left her a lacerated mass of flesh upon the ground. The ignominy was more than she could bear. In her last agonies she called for Dadha, but he merely heard and disappeared. His generous heart had given way. Two days later the body of a lad was found two miles down stream. Intimation was sent to neighbouring villages and among others Dadha's father was soon on the scene as his son had mysteriously disappeared from the village and it might possibly be his body. It *was* Dadha, the beloved son of Anjori, but neither the people on this or on the side of the river will ever know how he met his death. It was for Bhuri's sake that he gave his life away, in the hope that a union impossible on earth may be realised in heaven. A "pipal" tree marks the spot where Bhuri was buried, while over that where Dhada was found stands a temple, the like of which there is none to be seen in Chattisgarh.—A. H. Q. B. in the *Pioneer*.

CHINA NEWS.

Reports come from the North of an anti-missionary outbreak in Chungking, resulting in the destruction of an American Missionary in the suburbs, the maltreatment of the Chinese medical assistants, and the murder of one of them.

It is quite apparent that the rebels have received a severe check in the province of Bolinao, in the Island of Bolinao. Everything is quiet at the Telegraph Company's station at Bolinao, and the land line has been restored and communication established with Manila. The Telegraph Company are, however, to establish direct cable communication with Hongkong, cutting out the Bolinao station, and the cable steamer Sherard Osborne left Singapore on 23rd March to lay the cable. The direct communication is expected to be established about the beginning of April.

A special commission is sitting in Tokio to determine the best currency for Formosa. As much of the trade is done with silver-using countries many prefer a frankly silver standard to the enforcement of the gold standard now adopted in Japan.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been compelled by the necessity of repairs to the German flagship to prolong his stay in the Colony and during the time his ship has been in dock he has been the guest of Major-General Black, the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony. He has paid visits to Canton and Swatow, where he was heartily received, and on his return from Swatow yesterday he joined in a game of polo at Causeway Bay. A subscription ball is being organised in honour of His Royal Highness for the evening of 29th March, and a representative Committee, with His Honour Sir John Carrington, the Chief Justice, as Chairman, is arranging the preliminaries.

Several cases of plague are reported daily in the Colony, and a number of the coast ports have declared quarantine against ships arriving from the Colony. A European lady was removed to the Infectious Hospital during the week suffering from the disease, but she is now on the way to recovery. Dr. U I Kai, the house Surgeon of the Alice Memorial Hospital has fallen a victim to the disease.

His Honour A. G. Wise, the Puisne Judge, has delivered a judgment in an original suit in which he severely censured a Chinese solicitor practising in the Colony, for falsehood and deceit.

The Magisterial inquiries into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Mr H. Cook and Mr. A. Feltham, having brought out evidence of the presence of an irritant poison in the stomachs of the deceased the Sanitary Board have recommended the Government to obtain the assistance of the Attorney-General to formulate bye-laws for the control of the sale of poison.—*China Mail* (March 26.)

HIGH COURT.—April 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

For Consent Decree.

604-96—Little and Co—Damoder Culianji and others vs Lukhmidas Morarjee and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

557-97—R S Brown and Co—Dyal Dharsey and others vs Laba V M Veerpati, and Mahomed Gany Router and others.

699-97—In person—Dewjee Poonsey and others vs C A Turner and others.

34-98—Sorabjee and J—Jehangirsha Limjee Bhajiwalla vs Prince Ajitsingji Jaswatsingji—J Peace.

40-98—Pestonjee R and K—Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett vs Ruttenjee Dossabhai Kharani—King and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

47-97—In person—Rama Malloo vs Girjabai and others—Part heard.

12-98—In person—Maun Mohomed vs Mohomedally Amirally Punjabi.

Postponed Long Cause.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

39-97—Cragie L and O—Khanoobai vs Cassumalli Jairajbhoy—Framjee and D.

Postponed Long Cause.

636-97—Framjee and D—Cassumalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai vs Khanoobai—Craigie L and O.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Tuesday in Easter Week, April 12.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, with an address by the Rev. G. Ledgard.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by the Rev. L. B. Butcher.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th April 898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 2nd April, 1898	6,600
Balance to be remitted from 3rd April 1898 to 31st March 1899	15,993,400

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THREATENED REBELLION IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

The news which we circulated yesterday morning of an anti-missionary out break in Chungking, resulting in the destruction in of an American mission in the suburbs, the maltreatment of the Chinese medical assistants and the murder of one of them, is not to be considered as a mere passing incident of missionary life, to be compensated for by the rebuilding of the mission at the Chinese expense, and the payment of a sum of money to the family of the murdered man. It was fortunate for the Chinese that it was not a German Mission this time; the United States are not likely to make the outrage the basis of a claim for a naval station, a province, or even a railway. At Chungking of late the missionaries, of whom there are now some forty in the city itself, have been getting along quietly, though, as our correspondents have from time to time informed us, the Methodist Episcopal Mission has had constant trouble at Kiangpeh, on the other side of the Siao Ho, or Little River, that runs into the Yangtze at Chungking. It will be some time, probably, before we get particulars of this recent riot and its causes; but there is too much reason to fear that it may turn out to be a symptom of the unrest that is felt throughout the Yangtze Valley at the present time.

For this unrest there are a great many causes. The Yangtze Valley has been for years the favourite recruiting ground of that formidable secret society, the *Kotao Hui*, which is always threatening to organise a rebellion, but which so far seems to confine itself to local risings, which the authorities easily suppress, as long as they keep their superiority in the armament of their men. But, as we mentioned lately, arms have been pouring into the Yangtze Valley during the last few month's, and it is said that high officials are interested in their introduction. The real ruler of the Yangtze Valley is H. E. Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, for H. E. Liu Kunyi, the Viceroy of the three lower provinces, Anhui, Kiangsi, and Kiangsu, is under the sway of Chang's stronger personality: and Chang Chih-tung is, as we have shown lately, disgusted with Peking on account of the decree ordering him to disband his troops and on account of the weakness of the Government generally, which has left China a helpless carcase for her enemies to divide. It is galling to him, a patriotic Chinaman if there is one, to see that China has no voice at all in the discussion of the question of her own spoliation, which is only postponed by the disputes among her spoilers. Though believed to be personally a man of scrupulous honesty, he spends the resources of his satrapy recklessly in wild schemes which might become remunerative if there were a practical man to direct them; and being in constant want of money, he does not like the prospect of having a part of his likin taken away, and extra taxes imposed on his people, to pay the interest on loans rendered necessary by the maladministration at Peking, for which he does not consider himself responsible.

The unrest in the valley of the Yangtze is being maintained and stimulated by a very able native newspaper published, we understand, in Shanghai, which is read by the educated classes, and which is very outspoken in its articles on the necessity of reform. Its motto is apparently 'China for the Chinese;' but its opposition at the present time is directed at the Government of China, more than at the Foreign Powers, whose opportunities for aggression have been provided them by the weakness of the Government. It is understood to have official support, if not backing, and we are told that its articles, many of which are translations from the foreign journals published in Shanghai have a wide influence on public opinion, especially among the upper classes. The highest official in the Yangtze Valley is reported to be in sympathy with the aims of this journal; which does not want to dethrone the Emperor, but to make him a constitutional sovereign, the model set before the nation being the British Constitution. As far as we are aware, no definite steps are being taken at the present time towards a revolution, the want of a leader being generally recognised; but, as we have already said, there is a wide-spread feeling that something is going to happen, and all stations in the Yangtze Valley where there are foreigners should be on their guard, lest the evil-disposed take advantage of the existing excitement to foment outrages which the leaders of the reform movement would be the first to deprecate. They are not anti-foreign themselves, but there is the danger that they will unloose forces which they will not be able to control.—*N.C. Daily News.* (March 18.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere; and the fall has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpur, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam. Readings are lowest in the North and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ajmere and 12 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Sirsa and Lahore, and the minimum 6° in excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Jubbulpur. Humidity changes are unimportant; and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Jeypore, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Colombo. Rain in light showers has fallen at Secunderabad and Colombo. The weather to the north of Jacobabad and to the south-westwards of the Malabar Coast, out at sea, is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local showers are likely in Ceylon.

April 10.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Saugor and Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110 at Cuddapah and the lowest 61 at Jabbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at Goa and Jacobabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo 5·07"). The weather is generally fine and settled over the country. Rain in local showers is probable in Ceylon.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 11.

Sunday: The Barometer has been steady along the foot of the Himalayas, but has fallen elsewhere. Pressure is low over the West of the North-West Provinces and the East of the Punjab, while it is high over the west of the Peninsula and the bay. Pressure is nearly normal in most parts of the country and the barometric gradients are slight. The winds have shifted to the south at the Indus Valley stations, but elsewhere the general directions are unaltered. The force is fairly normal. Mean temperature has fallen in Bengal is steady in Burma, North-West Provinces, Bombay Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and Madras and risen in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Mean temperature is lower than usual over Gangetic plain, the north of the Central Provinces and west Bengal, as well as over the Burma and Bombay coast districts, but elsewhere the heat is excessive, more particularly in North-East India. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and nine at Jacobabad, Chanda and Cuddapah. Light showers have fallen in Assam and heavy rain at Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·812
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·3
Dew Point		72·7
Relative humidity of Air		·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		75·9
General Directions of wind*		ENE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	173

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—April 10.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 79·5

MONDAY.—April 11.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 77·2
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 82·9
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 84·5
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 84·7

Two young ladies (Miss Nellie Elizabeth Smith, twenty-four, of 23, King-street, Regent-street, W., and Miss Ethel May, seventeen, of 8, Queen's-gardens, Catford), and a young man (Mr. Thomas C. Howard, married, of Ellesleo, Harwood-road, Merton) were killed, and six other persons were injured by a collision on the S.E. railway near Deptford on March 21.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. [illegible] Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is [illegible] that of the [illegible], the most soothing and [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES ! PRIZES ! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

A LADY SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT as Teacher in English, in a Parsi or Hindoo Gentleman's Family. Apply to SISTER SUPERINTENDENT, St. Joseph's Home, Mazagon.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals, and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. H. the Nizam, Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

PHAETON.—To go to MAHABLESHWAR from WATHAR. Most cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, WAI.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s Ld., made 8-day Office Clocks. Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and Rs. 60, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

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GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

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RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHUBB'S MEDIUM QUALITY LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

Superior Strength and Finish to all other ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS AND CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.

BOMBAY AGENT:
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES, "MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES, NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT, MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment— Rs. a.

At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 40 0
Examination and Certificate 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

THE home and local markets are closed for the Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of Sparta, 3,339 tons, Captain J Black, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J. Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (10th March), with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (8th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 9 deck passengers.

THE s s Aries, 1693 tons, Captain J. Desney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport. (9th March) with a cargo of 3,654 tons of coal and general. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Inchmaree, 3,134 tons, Captain J Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 10th April, from Calcutta (23rd March) via coast ports, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Vadala			Zanzibar	13-4	B I S N Co
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	14-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohammadi			Jedda	11-4	B & P S N Co
F	Kt Companion	2593	Durant		20-4	K N & Co
H & J	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	13-4	F Heyer
K	M Sephar	2188	Henry	Venice		W & A G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungnam	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
O	Northlands	2412	Hughem	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste	11-4	W&A G& Co
Q	Lorie	1694	Grake	Naples		R Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Budroo			S & Co
Kaveri	553	Ismail	Bhownagar	12-4	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2752	Wibner	China	12-4	P & O Co
4	Bancoora	2197	Cruess	Calcutta		M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China		P & O Co
6	Ganges	2110	Creery	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
7	M Teresa	1322				
8	Bombay	2049	Turner		12-4	J M & Co
9	Lockslеy Hall	2552	Collins	Karachi	12-4	E B & Co
10	Gutenfels	1750	Denber	Karachi		Glade & Co
13	Thyra	2244	Dumming	Genoa		W&A G & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	12-4	M M & Co
15	Brinkburn	2086	Martin			B'bay Co
15	Simla	1039	Robertson	P Gulf		M M & Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	13-4	D A & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	R Rubattino s	Barabino	Genoa, Mar 21
	Rajpootana s	Gimblett	Calcutta, Mar 8
11	Aries s	Disney	Newport, Mar 9
	Oceanien s	Schmitz	Shanghai, Mar 22
	H M S Sirius	Cherry	Plymouth, Mar 9
	Hambleton s	Galley	Blyth, Mar 10
	Idzumi Maru s		Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of Sparta, Black, for Karachi.
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Oceanien, Schmitz, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chilka for Calcutta, &c.
" Avoca for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
4	Kerbella s	Boon	False Point, Mar 8
	Lindula s	Stewart	Singapore, Mar 23
5	Senator s	Woodcock	Liverpool, Mar 6
	Clan Campbell s	Jones	Vizagapatam, April 3
6	Jupiter s	Vasey	Karachi, Mar 26
	Nevasa s	Houston	Colombo, April 1
	Florida s	Young	Batoum, Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

April 4—Steamers Coconada, Otion, Ballaarat and Barrister
April 5—Steamers Pachumba, Knight of St George, Stanley Hall and Okara.
April 6—Steamers Telena, Nowshera and Manora.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 15th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

2. The Commandant's prizes have been awarded as follows:—

I.—For the members in the adult Companies who are Extra Efficient and whose total at the end of the season is highest in points for attendance at Parades.

1 Lce Sergt Q Quintabe F Co, 2 Cyclist P Soundy Cy Section, 3 Vol A E Rotchell F Co, 4 Sergt S Simpson F Co, 5 Vol C Roderick F Co, 6 Vol J J Sansman D Co, 7 Lce Corpl R J Byrne D Co, 8 Vol C R Kean C Co, 9 Bugler A F Clarke F Co, 10 Lce Corpl S A Daniels F Co, 11 Cy Corpl F Hogan Cy Section, 12 Vol E S Lynn B Co, 13 Sergt A R Sharp E Co, 14 V F Hainsworth C Co, 15 Corpl W Limpies F Co, 16 Vol R F Gordon F Co, 17 Sergt H Cassells D Co, 18 Vol H Netcher D Co, 19 Sergt J W Gordon D Co, and 20 Vol A C S Strelley F Co.

II.—For the Cadets in each of the five Cadet Companies whose total in class firing and attendance at Parades combined is the highest at the end of the season.

H Co Cadets—1 Cadet R Fredericks, 2 Cadet H Vincent, and 3 Cadet A O'Brien.

I Co Cadets—1 Cadet R Fido, 2 Cadet R O'Rielly, and 3 Cadet C Cooper.

K Co Cadets—1 Cadet F Brennan, 2 Cadet F Coulson, and 3 Cadet M Schmidt.

L Co Cadets—1 Sergt H Pereira, 2 Cadet B Wade, and 3 Cadet C Ring.

M Co Cadets—1 Cadet G Steele, 2 Cadet H Myer, and 3 Cadet G Brady.

III.—For the adult N-C Officers in Cadet Companies whose total at class firing and attendance at Parades combined is the highest at the end of the season.

1 Cr Sergt P Walshe H Co, 2 Cr Sergt S King K Co, and 3 Corpl R Roberts I Co.

IV.—For the members of the Band whose total is highest in class firing.

1 Bandsman M A Athaide, 2 Bandsman F J D'Souza, 3 Bandsman D A Fernandes, 4 Bandsman N D Fernandes, and 5 Bandsman P A Fernandes.

Bugler's Prize.—Bugler A F Clarke, F Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	8	50 p.m.	22	14
Teheran	11	1	17 p.m.	1	38
Suez	11	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th April 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	6
" Karachi	...	20	...	1
" Madras	...	26	...	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 2nd April 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,376	50,425	...	3,049	...	23,750
Goods	86,598	71,073	15,525	...	77,819	...
Other earnings	4,162	5,061	...	899	25,610	...
Total for week	1,38,136	1,26,559	11,577	...	...	...
Aggregate	17,84,304	17,04,625	...	...	79,679	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,09,233	7,50,051	8,739	8,68,023
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,10,339
Increase				Rs. 2,57,684

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARREN—April 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev J A F Warren, C M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRAY—March 29, at Serampore, suddenly, William Gray Assistant, Hastings Mills.

HARRIS—March 27, at Naini Tal, of influenza, Capt Fredric Willoughby Harris, late Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, aged 61 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898.

THE Russian press, furious on first learning of the intention of Great Britain to occupy Wei-Hai-Wei, now discusses the portent in a friendly spirit, apparently in obedience to instructions. The Russian Government never lets the press get out of hand when grave questions of foreign policy are in question. As we have pointed out, when the British Government made the suggestion that if Russia would waive her claim to lease Port Arthur Great Britain would not lease the great fortified port on the opposite peninsula, the offer was declined. Count Muravieff evidently considers our presence at Wei-Hai-Wei not two high a price to pay for the possession of Port Arthur with a right to make a railway to it through the Liao Tung Peninsula. The railway with a strong naval base at the end of it will hasten the absorption of Manchuria, a fertile region of great natural resources, giving Russia an industrious population of 20,000,000 of mixed Mongals and Chinese, who will work or fight as occasion may require. That acquisition is worth having even at the cost of seeing a British garrison in the military port a hundred miles to the south of Port Arthur. It is admitted that the port which we propose to take over when the Japanese evacuate it is useless for commercial purposes. It can never be a trade outlet; we will occupy it solely as a strategic base to prevent the Russians from dominating the Gulf of Pechili and coercing the Court of Pekin. The question then is, whether Wei-Hai-Wei in British occupation will prove a permanent and sufficient counterpoise to Port Arthur in the hands of Russia. We should like to see some evidence that such will be the case. If there be such evidence, it has not yet been forthcoming. The difficulty of providing a garrison of ten thousand men in an isolated position, twelve hundred miles from Hong Kong, may be found with some certainty that the strain on military resources none too large for our Imperial needs must be set against the anticipated advantages. Hong Kong is a great trading depot and pays its way.

Wei-Hai-Wei can never be self-contained. The garrison must be as large as that of Gibraltar, and even more dependent on the fleet for supplies and reinforcements. Port Arthur will draw its supplies by railways now in course of construction from Manchuria and the Amur Province, pending the completion of the Siberian line that will link it with European Russia. That is not all. The German port of Kiao Chaw "round the corner," cuts the line of communication between Wei-Hai-Wei and Hong Kong. It also precludes any posibility of our port drawing supplies from the interior, for the Hinterland of Kiao-Chau is expressly claimed by Germany. These considerations cannot be safely left out of sight when that Power is following a common policy with Russia and France in regard to China. For the time being it may very well suit the far-seeing diplomacy of Russia to throw no difficulty in the way of our establishing ourselves in a remote port, that in years to come will be more and more difficult to hold within a hundred miles of a new Sebastapol, connected by railway with her vast military resources. Were there any reason to suppose that the acquisition of this distant outpost was resolved upon by Lord Salisbury there would be at least ground for the assumption that the decision was arrived at after duly weighing considerations for and against, and in the reasonable belief that on the whole the advantages counterbalanced the cost and possible dangers. But we know that the naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili and the demand for a full equivalent for the acquisition of Port Arthur and Talienwan were proposed and insisted on by the *Times*, while that journal and the *Standard* were complaining of the vacillation and irresolution of Government. To give special point and emphasis to that charge of incompetency and lack of public spirit the former paper expressed the hope that Lord Salisbury would hand over charge of the Foreign Office to Mr. Balfour. The hands of the Government were forced at the very moment when illness obliged Lord Salisbury to seek rest and recovery in the South of France. Thus the one statesman in whose long experience and proved sagacity the country rightly felt confidence was absent from the helm the very moment when his firm guidance was most needed.

ALTHOUGH the sea borne trade of India (exclusive of treasure) during the year 1896-97 was 875 lakhs of rupees below the value of the transactions of the previous year, the trade for the eleven months ended February 28th last reveals not an increase but a shrinkage over the figures of the corresponding period of 1896-97 aggregating to 937½ lakhs. The statistics of the closing month of the year when available will no doubt show some recovery, but making the most liberal allowances for what the busy export of wheat and seeds may have accomplished during March, we shall have a total loss of trade for the twelve months as compared with 1895-96 of something like sixteen crores of rupees. As the account stood up to the end of February, the loss was over eighteen crores. How heavily plague and famine have told upon the business of our own port may be judged from the fact that Bombay has contributed nearly eleven and three quarter crores of rupees to this shrinkage. Of course, when the transactions in treasure are included, the heavy speculation in silver bullion which was witnessed last monsoon go to greatly contract the loss. But even on that basis, which cannot be regarded as giving any precise indication of the true state of affairs, the deficiency for the eleven months ended last February, as contrasted with the same period of 1895-96, is four and a half crores of rupees. When the contrast so far as merchandise is concerned is made between the eleven months for which figures are available, and the same period of the year preceding—during the latter half of which the country was in the grip of famine—the loss, as already indicated, is 937½ lakhs of rupees. The export side of the account contributes 583 lakhs to the deficiency. The largest individual decrease under the main heads of the account is in raw cotton, the exports of which fell from 1,129 lakhs to 786 lakhs. The loss is however more nominal than real, since it arises partly from the lateness of the crops, and consequent lateness of receipts into Bombay; and partly from the absence of sufficient cargo accommodation for the shipment of the staple already purchased to Japan, now the principal foreign consumer of Indian cotton. The export up to the end of June is certain to be brisk, and some of the lost ground will be recovered—but not all, for the relative cheapness of Americans has resulted in the limitation of enquiries from Europe. In the eleven months the shipments to countries west of Suez have dropped from 15,000 tons to about 8,500 tons. The next heaviest drop is the decline in the value of opium exports from 738¾ lakhs to 572 lakhs. The continuous shrinkage of the opium trade is generally attributed to the competition in China of the indigenous drug but the divergence between Chinese and Indian exchange and the stringency of the Indian money market are also to be counted as amongst the principal causes of the deficiency in this once profitable Government monopoly. The Budget estimates for the current year put the receipts from opium at a slightly higher figure than the revised estimates of 1897-98 give, but it is very doubtful whether there will not be further retrogression so far as foreign consumption is concerned.

During the eleven months the wheat export was of about the same very limited proportions as in the corresponding period of the previous year. But there was this difference that in the last two or three months of the period the exports of 1897-98 showed signs of revival, while in the same months of 1896-97 they were becoming smaller and smaller as the scarcity became more pronounced. The comparatively small extent to which the famine told on the exports of seeds is noteworthy, the difference between the quantity exported in 1895-96 and that of the famine year is not more than twelve per cent. while in the eleven months of the year of semi-famine that has now closed, satisfactory progress was made towards the establishment of normal figures. It is significant of the severe competition of the East India Railway Company with the Bombay lines that while Calcutta shipped only 2,947,000 cwt. of seeds in 1895-96, and her total last year was 4,403,000, the corresponding figures for Bombay are 7,516,000 cwt. and 5,819,000 cwt. The existence of plague in this city has had something to do with this change in the relative proportions of the seed trade of the two great ports, but we fear that the preferential rates given to Calcutta at Delhi, Cawnpore, and the cities of the North-West have had a still more potent influence against Bombay. The shipments both of rice and of tea to foreign countries decreased during the period to which the latest return relates, but not to any serious extent. In indigo there was a more noticeable drop of about twenty-five per cent. in value, though not in quantity. In the case of the United Kingdom the reduction in both respects was considerably more than double. It should not be forgotten however that in 1896-97, as in the preceding year, the quantity available for shipment was exceptionally large. The jute exports were much greater in quantity than in 1896-97, but slightly less in value. This is partly due to the present comparative cheapness of the material in the European markets and partly to the higher sterling value of the rupee—a factor which of course has had considerable effect in decreasing the aggregate rupee value of the exports sent Westward and paid for in sterling. This factor did not however contribute directly to the decline in the value of shipments of cotton, yarn and piece goods of 62½ lakhs, as nearly the whole of the exports of this class go to Asiatic and silver using countries. But indirectly its effect was felt in this direction, as the divergence between the Indian and the Chinese exchange has been to some extent responsible for the reduction of the Chinese consumption of piece goods by more than fifty per cent. in quantity and also of yarn by half a crore of rupees in value. But the principal factor in this contraction is of course the competition of the mills of Osaka and Shanghai. Japan has long since ceased to be dependent upon Bombay for the supply of cotton clothing for the poor, and it will not be the fault of the enterprising spinners of the Island Kingdom and of Shanghai if the Chinese Empire does not become equally independent of our manufactures. In what direction can our mills make good this prospective loss. ?

THE dislike of the Hindu section of the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Calcutta Municipal Bill was shown on Tuesday by the two hours' oration which Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee delivered in opposing the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. The main theory underlying this opposition is that the present system of municipal government in Calcutta is satisfactory and does not require emendation. But the facts are hopelessly against this view of the case. The report of the Medical Board issued about eighteen months ago on the sanitary condition of Calcutta revealed a state of affairs "constituting a permanent and standing threat against the health of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the city." The report spoke of the bad working of the sewarage system, the want of sufficient water to flush the drains, and the consequent tendency for the sewers to become "elongated cesspools." It was this report supported by earnest representations from the Chamber of Commerce which led the Bengal Government to resolve to introduce legislation for making the municipal machinery in the city more effective, though the need for reform had long before pressed itself upon the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who unfortunately is compelled by ill-health to resign before the Bill has passed through the Council. Having been for many years in charge of the Municipal Department of the Bengal Secretariat, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor has had great experience of the Calcutta Corporation, and at Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council stated that he has known every chairman of the Municipality with one exception since 1865. All the holders of the post, which largely corresponds to that of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, have told Sir Alexander that the system on which the Municipal Government of the city is based is an unworkable one, "which could not be worked if an angel were sent from Heaven to do it." The numerical supremacy of the Bengali Hindus in Calcutta gives them an opportunity to keep almost the whole of the representation of the ratepayers in their own hands, and they are not slow to take advantage of it. There is no Standing Committee as in Bombay, and the submission of every question to the Corporation without previous discussion by such a Committee, enables those of the members who are indifferent, if not hostile, to sanitary reform to delay and obstruct business as they please. A fifth wheel in the Municipal coach is a paid deputy chairman, appointed by the Corporation, and given powers of interference in the executive work without responsibility in regard thereto. It is related that one long-suffering Chairman, who happened to be out of office when the Deputy Chairman called to see him on one occasion, was told by the latter when next they met, "It is your duty to be in office during office hours, but you were not there when I called," this being said in much the manner and tone that the head of a firm might adopt in calling one of his clerks to account. The Corporation not only has the power of the purse, but also the power of making many of the appointments which in Bombay are made by the Commissioner, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie tells us that when there is occasion for discharging this duty "there is canvassing, there is jobbery, and there is corruption."

These are some of the features of the municipal administration of Calcutta which the Bill now before the Legislature seeks to reform. The measure has received the approval both of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Its main purpose is to interpose between the Corporation and the executive, a working committee of twelve elected and appointed by Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and the public. This body will stand between the executive and the Municipality and will deal with matters which, to quote Sir Alexander Mackenzie, "are ill adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone." But the Bill is not so remarkable for the reforms it is intended to effect as for the many features of Municipal administration it leaves untouched. The Municipality will still consist of 75 members, elected and appointed in the same way as at present; it neither alters the franchise nor the arrangements of the wards. Above all, the Corporation will still fix the rate of taxation, pass the Budget, and "decide all large issues." Now the question arises whether, if the Calcutta Municipality has come so grievously short of its duties as the official reports on the sanitary state of the city indicate, the reforms contemplated are sufficiently far reaching. The retention of the power of the purse in the hands of a Corporation that has proved so incompetent affords abundant opportunities for obstructive delay in the work of sanitary reform. The view of the representatives of the Municipality on the Legislature is that the present system of municipal government is "quite good enough," and they are not likely to be any the less obstructive when the Bill comes into force because this opinion has not been accepted by the Legislature. Mr. Norendra Nath Sen declared that the re-transfer of the Municipal administration of the city to a Government department would be preferable to the changes that are now proposed. For Government to take the work which has been entrusted to a representative body since 1863 into their own hands entirely would be unwise, and Mr. Norendra Nath Sen knows very well that nothing of the kind will be attempted. But without taking him at his word, the Bengal Government may well pause to consider whether the Bill goes far enough,—whether in fact the inefficiency of the Corporation has not been so great as to justify an entire reconstitution of the municipal government of the city. When the Metropolitan Board of Works was found to be unsuited to the task of attending to the sanitary requirements of London, it was not tinkered up by the appointment of a special Committee or of aldermen. It was entirely replaced by the London County Council. The same thing has happened to other local bodies whose shortcomings were light compared with those of the Calcutta Municipality, and it is very much open to question whether the latter authority should not also be reformed thoroughly, and the municipal government of the city entrusted to a new body better adapted by its constitution for the work.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday next.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from Shanghai, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported to be 1,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 188 1-2. Market is reported very dull with an all round decline of Taels 1 1-2. There is very little demand for No. 10s., prices in this count having declined Taels 2 1-2. The tendency of the market is still expected to be low.

LORD G. HAMILTON informed Dr. Farquharson, in the House of Commons that there have been 304 cases since 1890 in which corporal punishment has been inflicted in military prisons in India for breaches of prison discipline.

THE board of directors of the North German Lloyd Company decided at their sitting (says Reuter's Bremen correspondent) to establish, besides the line of Imperial mail steamers to East Asia, a line of cargo steamers to ply between Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Eastern Asiatic ports. For this line, by which a monthly service will shortly be opened, six large cargo steamers will be ordered. The board also decided to build two new Imperial mail steamships.

THE Wenchowites, according to a China correspondent have an idea that Russia, Japan, and even England will soon be engaged in active warfare, and that China will eventually be divided up into three equal portions and distributed amongst these nations! Also, as becomes patriotic citizens, they think that the struggle to get beauteous Wenchow will be tremendous! The nation to which this port is allotted would come off pretty badly we think! Already some of the Chinese are asking when the foreign gunboat will come and take possession of the place, and all sorts of wild stories are afloat throughout the city and outlying districts. The washerman to the foreign community inquired, in all earnestness, if the people were expected to cut off their pigtails at once, or if they might wait till the English took formal possession of the port! He had quite made up his mind that the English, and no one else, should get Wenchow as part of their share! Other Chinese have fully decided that when the English do come here, the Consul will be made Governor of the city, and they want to know if he will then take up his official residence in the city instead of on the island. Altogether the Wenchow natives are in a very restless state and there is no doubt that everything is ready for a riot. The secret societies, of which there are a good many round about here, are doing their best to stir up an anti-foreign movement, and the missionaries report incivility among the natives in some of the outlying districts where they go to preach. It is to be hoped that these are only passing troubles, but there is reason for grave fears that this may not be the case. It was given out some little time ago that there was to be a massacre of all foreigners in this port on Sunday, January 30th, but the day passed off without the semblance of a riot even. The Chinese authorities took the precaution of having extra patrols in the streets of the city, and they also sent a small band of soldiers in the most disaffected district without the city walls, and had two native gunboats stationed near the island instead of only one. These measures evidently terrified the rebelliously inclined.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Although there is a disposition at Washington to ignore the Spanish concession of an armistice to Cuba, it is believed that a fresh diplomatic move at Washington is inevitable.

THE DERVISH DEFEAT.

The Sirdar Kitchener, to-day, read out in the British Camp congratulatory telegrams from the Queen, the Khedive and Mr. Balfour.

The men cheered loudly.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONGRATULATIONS ON THE SUDAN VICTORY.

APRIL 11.

The Emperor William has telegraphed to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, his pleasure at hearing of the British victory over the Dervishes in the Sudan.

His Imperial Majesty has also sent his congratulations to Lord Salisbury and the Sirdar Kitchener.

The British press are much gr t ed at this expression of cordial friendliness.

THE STRANDED STEAMER CHINA.

Two salvage steamers are working at the stranded steamer China at Perim, and hope to float her.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MADRID.

Patriotic damonstrations were made in the streets of Madrid yesterday and prolonged cheering for the Army took place.

THE RUSSIAN BANK AT SEOUL.

The Russian Bank at Seoul is about to close.

M. Paoloff is proceeding to Port Arthur.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., yesterday, and the same Company's s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m., on the same day.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 6th inst.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Jamrud, April 9.—General Hart, accompanied by his staff and Generals Gaselee and Ottley and Colonel Thurburn, inspected the Khyber as far as Ali Musjid, to-day, the party going on to Landikotal to-morrow. The 1st Kohat and 2nd Derajat Mountain Batteries with a number of field hospitals moved from Jamrud to Peshawar, to-day, while four companies of the Madras Sappers marched to Peshawar from Ilamgudr.

SIMLA NEWS.

Sir James and Lady Lyall have arrived at Simla.

Mr. French, D.S.P., Lahore, becomes Special Assistant in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments on the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff are now officially notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel Duff to be Officiating Military Secretary; Major H. F. Mercer to be Interpreter; Lieutenants W. P. Dimsdale, E. S. Nairne and A. H. Marindin to be A.-D.-C.'s; Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Durham Light Infautry, to be Officiating A.-D.-C. until the return of Lieutenant Dimsdale from the field service. Surgeon-Major Croly, A.M.S., to be Surgeon.

DISMISSAL OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

The dismissal is notified of Assistant Surgeon F. J. Salts, who had been found guilty of grave misconduct while employed as Inspecting Officer under the Epidemic Diseases' Act, at Khana Segregation Camp.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS OF PLAGUE.

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The rumours of plague at Amritsar are reported as unfounded. The Baisakhi Mela has been attended with no sickness.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS.

As a further plague precaution persons are being prohibited, unless in possession of certificate from a magistrate, from crossing the river Sutlej by Phillour ferry or Rupar ferry or at any point which is above Phillour railway bridge and below Rupar ferry.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH DACOITS.

POONA, APRIL 11.

News has been received in Poona that yesterday a very serious fight took place between some members of the Poona District Police and a large number of dacoits, numbering over fifty, who were met in the jungle, not very far from Rewangaon, a large village in the Karamati Petha of the Bhimthadi taluka of the Poona district.

The police were accompanied by the Mamlatdar of Baramati, and when the band of dacoits were encountered he was attacked and his skull smashed.

The police fired and two of the dacoits fell dead. The scene of this fatal struggle was in a dense jungle, situate some 12 miles or more from the town of Baramati. The nearest railway station is Borebail station of the G. I. P. Railway between Dhond and Dicksal.

It is stated that some of the dacoits have been arrested.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the morning of 9th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the morning of the 7th inst.

APRIL 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) arrived here on Saturday afternoon, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

French Mail steamer Armand Behic, from Suez, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible] BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey [illegible]ect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTI[illegible]NT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfe[illegible] Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Inheiros interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Sierra Leone Accra interrupted.

Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama, Wednesday afternoon, 12th April.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Garupa.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

UNDER Rugby Union rules, an international Football match between teams representing Ireland and Wales was played on Saturday at Limerick and was won by Wales by two goals and a try to a penalty goal. Club matches were won by Blackheath against Manchester and Rosslyn Park against Kensington.—Under Association rules, an international match between Scotland and Wales was won by Scotland by five goals to two. A match for the Sheriff of London Charity Shield between the Corinthians and Sheffield United, as the leading amateur and professional clubs, was played at the Crystal Palace, and after much keen play resulted in a draw, neither side being able to score. In the first division of the League competition three matches were played, and all were drawn. They were between Notts County and West Bromwich Albion, Blackburn Rovers and Bury, and Liverpool and Bolton Wanderers. In the semi-final round for the Association Cup, Derby County beat Everton by three goals to one, and a match between Notts Forest and Southampton was drawn.

Under Rugby Union rules a match between Devon and Middlesex, played on Wednesday at Exeter, was won by Devon by three tries to a goal and a try.—Under Association rules, the Casuals beat Sheffield Wednesday at Tufnel-park by four goals to two.

In the League Championship the table of results is now as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	26	14	8	4	52	29	36
Sunderland	26	15	5	6	39	26	35
Sheffield Wednesday	26	14	3	9	47	31	31
Aston Villa	25	13	4	8	56	41	30
West Bromwich Albion	24	10	9	5	41	34	29
Everton	24	10	8	6	40	35	28
Wolverhampton Wanderers	25	10	6	9	44	37	26
Notts Forest	22	9	7	6	38	31	25
Derby County	25	9	6	10	49	48	24
Bolton Wanderers	25	9	4	12	24	36	22
Liverpool	24	8	5	11	33	37	21
Blackburn Rovers	25	6	9	10	34	47	21
Notts County	26	5	8	13	28	41	18
Preston North End	26	6	6	14	25	40	18
Stoke	26	6	6	14	29	52	18
Bury	23	5	6	12	28	42	16

The semi-final ties in the English Cup Competition took precedence of everything on Saturday. The matches in the third round of the Northern Union Cup aroused a considerable amount of interest, and there were some surprisingly large attendances, but from the general point of view the features of the day's play were the matches at Sheffield and Wolverhampton. Quite a new interest has been given to the cup competition this season by the remarkable play of Southampton St. Mary's. The club has been creditably known for some years, but until twelve months ago its aspirations were confined to such honours as were to be fond in Southern Leagues and local cup competitions. The continued success of the club seemed to create in the district quite a new interest in the Association game. The town is at a disadvantage from a geographical point of view, but, as Sunderland demonstrated several seasons ago and as Newcastle United are demonstrating now, this is a consideration that must not override merit. By their cup performances alone Southampton, composed even as it is of players recruited from the North, has quite justified its claims to inclusion in the Second Division of the League, and if the present season's form goos for anything it will not be long before it is found fighting for its place among the seniors. It is the first club of those included in the qualifying round to get so far since the competition was instituted. In its progress to the present stage it has defeated two Second Division clubs and one from the First Division, and it has now the great advantage of playing the replayed match within comparatively easy access of its own supporters. It was rather a hardship to be dragged all the way to Sheffield. It was a piece of bad judgment, in fact, on the part of the Association. Of course there was a great "gate," as there always is at Sheffield on such occasions, for what Sheffield fails to contribute the thickly populated districts within easy reach abundantly supply. In view of the interest that has been created in the South by the success of Southampton, it would have been very much better policy, however, to have arranged the match for a place that would have been a little more convenient for the Southerners. As it was, a fair number made the long journey to Sheffield, and it must have been a pleasure to them and to Southern enthusiasts in general to find that the juniors held their own. The odds seemed all the other way.

The forecasts were all in favour of Notts Forest and Everton, yet the Forest, with the advantage of playing on their own doorstep practically, had to be content with a draw, whilst the great Everton team, which is as much praised in its own district as the Forest is at Nottingham, was beaten by three goals to one. In each instance, as already mentioned, there were enormous attendances. At Sheffield the gathering was estimated at 30,000. At Wolverhampton the estimate varied. There were anything between 20,000 and 30,000 present. In any case, the semi-finals were very fine affairs for the clubs concerned.

Southampton, who are fortunately possessed of some means, took the precaution of having a week's training at Matlock. In the opening stages of Saturdays game they seemed likely to be run off their feet, but the "stage fright" over they settled down to play which is spoken of as a revelation. The Forest managed to score in the first three minutes of the game, and with the advantage of having had considerably more experience than their opponents in high-class football they continued for some time to have the better of the game. Southampton recovered from the early disaster, however, and, playing excellent football, managed to score from a foul against M'Pherson. The teams crossed over with a goal each to their credit, and the game was so stubbornly contested in the second half that neither side was able to score a winning goal. The result is that the match will be replayed at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next. This was the fifth occasion on which the Forest had figured in the semi-final, but they have yet to win the trophy. Southampton, on the other hand, are the first Southern club to get so far in the competion since 1881-2. In that season the Old Etonians beat Blackburn Rovers by a goal to nothing.

The Wolverhampton match was considered the principal feature of the day, for the success of Notts Forest was taken by a great many as a foregone conclusion. In expectation of a large crowd preparations were made for something like 40,000, seats being provided round the bicycle track for four thousand. It is a singular thing that the two clubs engaged were drawn together in the same round last year. The match played at Stoke was won by Everton by three goals to two, but in the final the Liverpool men succumed to Aston Villa as they did to Wolverhampton Wanderers in the memorable final at Fallowfield. Everton hold a much better position in the League table than their opponents, but in estimating the prospects of clubs in the Cup Competition League considerations are put on one side. Derby County were fortunate in having Bloomer back in their ranks. He had been shaky for some time, and there was a doubt whether he would be able to play. There was a doubt until the last miuute in fact, whether he or Maconnachie should partner Goodall. It was a good thing for Derby County that the international found himself able to play. He was absolutely the most brilliant player on the field, and scored two of the three goals.

Outside the Cup matches there were at least three matches of unusual interest at the Association game. There was the Scotland vs. Wales match at Motherwell, the match between Sheffield United and the Corinthians in the Sheriff of London's Charity Shield, and the match between Manchester City and Lincoln. To take the [illegible], it has to be mournfully chronicled that the [illegible] has completely lost the excellent chance it [illegible] time to have of participating in the test [illegible] The defeat sustained at Newcastle was discouraging, but there was still a possibility of pulling round. Lincoln City have clinched matters, however, and it is now a matter beyond doubt that the clubs to compete with the seniors are Burnley and Newcastle United. Burnley singular to say, shared the fate of the City, and were beaten by the much improved Luton team, which has made itself almost as prominent during the present season as Southampton. Burnley's position at the head of the Second Division table is fortunately secure. Newcastle United are not far below them, but there is not much probability of their getting to the top.

The international match produced a rather better game than was expected. Scotland won, of course, but the Welshmen acquitted themselves very well, and scored two to their opponents' five goals. If they can maintain this form against England in the match to be played at Wrexham on the 28th inst. they will do well. After the match between the Corinthians and Sheffield United on Saturday the Selection Committee of the English Association met at the Crystal Palace and chose a team which could hardly be improved if Scotland had to be met. Holt and Bassett are missing, but it is a powerful eleven—far too powerful for Wales it is to be feared.

Some fond parents buy their sons little clubs almost before the youngsters are breeched, and the girls, too, as is right and proper, are early practised in the swing. Of course the modern small boy is many-sided, for the judicious parent gives him numerous chances in order that his most fruitful instincts may not lack the opportunity to develop. It is notoriously difficult to acquire the swing at an advanced age, and, even if the boy does not care much for the exercise the time spent in learning the rudiments may be regarded as a kind of insurance premium, to be returned with accumulations when the more violent sports are no longer practicable. By all means let the boy have turn at golf, as at every other game. Specialisation in games makes for dulness.

I am sorry to hear, on the authority of a golfing paper, that "W. H. More, the popular Harlech professional, has recently suffered from blood poisoning, but is making a satisfactory recovery." That "he has made considerable improvements on the course during the winter months" may be taken in two ways, both satisfactory. Mr. More was a mere honorary secretary a few days ago, but perhaps his game has improved so far that in justice to it he has joined the professional ranks.

A curious outrage has been perpetrated at the Arcachon links by "a well-dressed person" who "had come on a bicycle." Mr. Radcliffe, the secretary, in a letter to "Golf," reports that this person had taken the flag out of the first hole and torn it to rags. "If," continues Mr. Radcliffe, "this were a protest against the state of the putting greens, we think that it was a very ungentlemanlike way of making it," and we are bound to agree with him. But may this event have a more serious significance? What was the character of the flag that was destroyed? Can it have been the Union Jack? Mr. Radcliffe admits that the greens are "not what they ought to be," and that the course is not to be compared with that of Pau. "We only claim for it that it is one on which driving, approaching, and playing out of bad lies and bunkers can be practised by any golfer who, on account of his own delicate health or that of some relation, may be sojouring at Arcachon." No more modest claim than this was ever put forward. A course the strong point of which is the opportunity that it gives to practice from bad lies may have existed before, but it has never had a candid secretary.

We often hear of the "best inland green," and there are doubtless some remarkable claimants to the title. Probably a majority of the North of England golfers who know the course would claim the honour for Buxton. There may be others as good, but we do not know them. The frequenters of this links consider that it is not in very good condition just now, as the ground is rather soft in some places, and there is not very much run on the ball, but Buxton at its worst is good enough. A pleasant characteristic is that it is, upon upon the whole, a very easy course. I do not mean that it is easy to go round it in a low score, because it is a long course and length tells, but it is laid out on broad and generous lines, the lies and greens are good and the hazards are seldom very formidable. Of course nothing is certain at golf, and some of the holes require a good deal of care as well as force and direction; but generally the trickeries that one associates with inland greens are absent as well as the formidable sand hazards of the seaside course. It has a character of its own; it is a restful course with no petty harassments.

The boat race that is to take place to-morrow should prove one of the most evenly contested for many years. The Cambridge crew have a decided advantage in style; they possess a long swing, clean feather, and sharp recovery. Unfortunately for them they have not shaken together properly, their time-keeping being especially poor. The Oxonians, on the other hand, row with a strong leg drive that sends their boat along at a fine pace. They are, however, still somewhat rough and unpolished even at this late period of training. In the formation of a crew the Cantabs were met by many difficulties. There were only two old Blues available, and the oarsmen in the trial eights did not possess any particular merit. Lastly, they were without a coach, who stood apart from the inter-collegiate disputes which of late years have done so much harm to rowing at that University. Mr. Dudley Ward, when he was elected president, took a bold course. He asked Mr. Fletcher, the well-known Oxonian, who for four years rowed in Oxford eights which beat Cambridge in the boat race, to come to the University and coach the crew. After some natural hesitation Mr. Fletcher accepted the invitation. Shortly after he had begun his duties he was involved in an unfortunate dispute which placed him in a peculiarly awkward position and alienated the sympathies of one of the leading boat clubs. For a time affairs looked very serious, but at last Mr. Lehmann, the well-known coach, who was at Cambridge at the time, called a meeting, at which apologies were offered and received, and the dispute ended. From that time Mr. Fletcher has worked with extraordinary enthusiasm to form a smart crew. Considering the unpromising material at his command, he has met with great success. The present Cambridge eight are undoubtedly equal if not superior to any of recent years. At the same time it must be admitted that during the last ten days they have not made the advance which was expected of them. But perhaps their supporters were too sanguine from the outset. The Oxonians had a good nucleus in four old Blues. Seven of the present eight were at Eton, and that means that the crew are skilled in all the arts of watermanship. They are sure to race well, and on that prospect their supporters rely. Like their opponents, they have not shown the steady progress that was expected of them. This is certainly not the fault of their coach, Mr. M'Lean, for they could not have found a better adviser. At Henley, Oxford, and Putney he is valued, but for some reason his present pupils have not the smartness of finish which usually has distinguished Oxford crews.

Writing of the English team in Australia a correspondent says:—Socially, the Englishmen were very popular; but the no-balling of Jones and the public criticisms of some members of the English team on their opponents created at different places a certain degree of friction. English cricketers generally will regret that the failures of this tour will efface some of the splendid impressions left by both Lord Sheffield's and Mr. Stoddart's previous trips. Below is given a summary of the tour, and the figures may be left to speak for themselves:—The five Test Matches.—Played, 5; won, 1; lost, 4. Eleven-a-side Matches.—Played, 12; won, 4; lost, 5; drawn 3. All Matches.—Played, 22; won, 6; lost, 5; drawn, 11. The world's record for single innings at cricket has just been beaten in a match between Melbourne University and Essendon. The former made 1,697, this score including five individual scores of over a century.

The Cannes regatta closed on Saturday, after having afforded some most interesting displays of sailing, with the Grand Prix de Monte Carlo. Match, for the Grand Prix de Monte Carlo, for yachts above 20 tons. The prize was 15,000f. Course, from Cannes to Monte Carlo, 25 miles. Start at 9-30 a. m. The following yachts entered:—Satanita, Sir M. Fitzgerald; Bona, Duke of the Abruzzi. The two big cutters were both preparing for their easterly voyage at half-past 8, and in anticipation of light winds which the day then promised both hoisted full canvas. The Watson boat took the lead at the start, the gentle easterly breeze favouring her better than the hard weather Satanita. The wind freshened as the day wore on and the yachts quickly left Cannes behind, but with all close-hauled sailing Satanita was never able to catch up her antagonist. Bona, which was allowed 10min. by Satanita, crossed the line 5min. before her, and thus easily won the 15,000f.

AT the meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, Mr. A. W. Clayden, Principal of the new college at Exeter, in the course of a lecture on photographing meteorological phenomena, exhibited on the screen a number of photographs in which beautiful white clouds as well as grey, and even black clouds, were shown with the blue sky in which they floated. The pictures were received with great applause. Mr. Clayden explaining that though there was no pretence of photographing in colours, the exquisite blue of the sky had been brought out by using a new method of developing the image on a specially prepared plate. The blue sky was developed on the photographic film.

OPENING OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

THE branches of the chestnuts on the Chota Simla Mall are covered with crumpled shoots, and the sour cherries that ripen here untimely are already reddening in the wind, but the silent ridges of the Chor still stand out in streaks with snow, and monkeys clatter over Hoosein Bux' tin roof rather than starve amongst the deodars. For the spring has not long been in possession of these steep hill slopes, and the official unpacking in the dark recesses of the pink Secretariat, is not alone in finding it chilly. Nevertheless, the sun strikes hot on the tonga road, through whirls of white dust that career at the turnings, and in the station, the man who is content to walk to office is glad to dispense with anything much thicker than flannels.

The unusual pressure on the tonga service this year has brought the old road once more temporarily into favour, and a scramble by this almost forgotten and much neglected route to Simla, either on foot, from dak bungalow to dak bungalow, or in longer stages on the tat that still survives at most of the halting places, recalls the days when the only way to get to the summer capital of the Government of India was by the steep track which climbs wearily over ridge after ridge only to descend continually between, before making its final ascent, past the Jutogh cantonments into Simla. The only wonder is that the offices ever got further into the hills in the old days than the very pleasant little station of Kasauli, nine miles beyond Kalka, where at least one comfortable hotel is still kept up in the interests of invalids who dread the longer road journey to Simla. If, however, the result of traversing it is to lead one to realise that the expected railway cannot be looked forward to more eagerly by Simla folk than must have been the advent of the present tonga road that first revolutionised the method of approach, the march up is a very pleasant change and gives one an amount of fresh air and exercise that busy officials in particular should prize. The great thing is that all the necessaries of life are to be had on the way, and that it only lengthens the journey between Calcutta and Simla by from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Arrived in Simla everything is confusion. The Mall, which by the way is in excellent order, is dotted with trunks on the backs of coolies. Carpenters are at a premium, and one by one the inevitable "not at home" box, makes its appearance at the gate as the inhabitants arrive, for there is much too much to be done in getting the curtains and pictures in their places and the frocks unpacked for callers to be wanted at present. Later on it will be different, but just now even the idlest Memsaheb is busy. The only people who have any leisure as yet are those who have spent the winter in the place. One can tell them at a glance by their healthy complexions and also by a certain air of alertness and interest very different from the weary look that even the brightest and prettiest seldom altogether escape in the plains. And there are greetings galore, the warmer perhaps, because, added to the pleasure of meeting old friends, is the fact that the immigration is to the resident what the return of the swallow is to the folks at home, and marks the advent of summer, while to the plains visitor, Simla means pure air and lower temperature even where work, and not play, is the reason of coming.

As yet the place is somewhat empty, but most of the rooms in the hotels and boarding houses are bespoken, and the fifteenth will see a rush of hill captains and their belongings, for the leave season for regiments in Northern India begins on that date, and there is not only the additional thirty days which have been accorded to the warriors returning from the front, to be put in, but arrears also of leave standing over from last season when everybody had to be at their posts. Plague still keeps its watchers busy, but famine officers are now at large, the subaltern eager to spend the allowances that, despite his serious efforts to the contrary, accumulated on his hands in lonely camps last year, and the civilian anxious to accompany his wife and children to the hills after the heavy labours he has been through. Altogether the fullest season on record is expected, and I almost tremble to think of the number of enjoyments I shall have to announce. Be it from the bloody hills of Tirah or the weary fight against famine that he returns, the guileless bachelor who comes here this season will bring with him a glamour not as in other years, with a heart at least as susceptible, and I am no judge of pretty faces and becoming frocks if he goes through the season in many cases unscathed.

Even with the members of Council away and office boxes barely unlocked, however, we have more serious topics of conversation than engagements. In the first place the plague is advancing in the Punjab and the measures which Colonel Grey and his municipal coadjutors are taking to fortify Simla against it meet with very general approbation. The building of new municipal offices has been very properly abandoned to enable more funds to be devoted to sanitation. Thirty thousand rupees are being spent on public conveniences, and a serious attempt made to deal with the very grave evils of over-crowding in the bazaar and the defilement of the hill sides. The number of roads leading with the station is so great that efficient inspection is difficult, but something also is being done in this direction, and altogether we feel pretty safe against the epidemic in spite of a deficiency in the water supply and which has already made it necessary to curtail the number of hours during which the taps are open. Under these circumstances we discuss the annexation of Wei-Hai-Wei and the probabilities of the expected fight on the Nile with equanimity.

A good many changes have taken place in the officering of the various departments since last season. Sir Charles Nairne now reigns at Snowdon in place of Sir George White. In the Home Department, Sir John Woodburn has given place to Mr. Rivaz, while Messrs. Luson and Nathan have succeeded Messrs. Thornton and Hill, as Deputy and Assistant Secretary respectively. In the Revenue and Agricultural Department Mr. Fuller and Mr. Machonochie are acting as Secretary and Under-Secretary respectively, *vice* Messrs. Ibbetson and Sly, and I regret to hear that the former's health has not been entirely restored by the trip to England from which he is expected to return next month. In the Military Department, Colonel De Bratt and Captain Cardew are still acting as the two Deputy Secretaries, but Colonel Barrow is due here almost immediately to take up his old appointment, when Colonel DeBrath will revert and Captain Cardew proceed on furlough. In the Adjutant-General's Department, General Money is once more acting as Deputy, *vice* Colonel Chamberlain; while General Jerrard has started for the Madras Presidency. The Telegraph Department has Mr. H. A. Kirk acting as Director of Traffic, *vice* Mr. Allen, who held that post last year, and in the Ordnance Department, Major Mahan has succeeded Major Fixott. The P. W. D. Secretariat, too, has been almost completely remodelled, with the appointment of Messrs. Upcott and Beresford, as joint Secretaries in place of Colonel Sir William Bisset who has so long been known in Simla as the head of that branch of the Secretariat. The municipality also has changed hands with the advent to Colonel Grey in place of Colonel Robertson, and altogether finds a great many new faces in old offices. Constant movement is so characteristic of Indian appointments, however, that it is not surprising to find it extends to Simla, where a generation of officials, though perhaps slightly longer than on the plains, barely extends to the traditional five years for which so many posts are held.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. SIRIUS.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Sirius, Captain G. H. Cherry, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Plymouth, which port she left on the 9th March, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Aden, leaving the last named port on the 5th instant. She has brought 4 officers and 72 Marines and Seamen for H. M's vessels of the East India Squadron. Dr. Smith, and Sub-Lieutenant Warton and 67 men for H. M. S. Pigeon, now lying in the Government Wet Basin. Assistant Paymaster Claxton, 2 men for H. M. S. Lapwing. Reserve Lieutenant Jenkins and one man for H. M. S. Melpomene, one man for H. M. S. Sphinx, and one man for H. M. S. Redbreast. The Sirius will sail for Plymouth on the 21st instant, with the ex crew of H.M.S. Pigeon and time-expired men and invalids of other vessels.

M. HANOTAUX, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was on the 24th ultimo, admitted a member of the Academy, amongst those present being M. Faure, the President of the Republic. M. Hanotaux is the biographer of Cardinal Richelieu, founder of the Institute.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 10.

As I predicted in my last letter, Mahableshwar has filled up considerably during the past week, numbers of people have taken advantage of the brief Easter holidays to run up for a few days, and enjoy a breath of fresh mountain air. His Excellency the Governor has not yet arrived, but I hear is shortly expected, and the Government House party are now at Bella Vista, the Honourable Members of Council, and all the other Honourables are with us, as well as Collectors, Judges, Engineers, Professors, Secretaries, and indeed every Department of Government seems well represented. The drivers of the fusty old phaetons, and the poor lean overworked horses, that have been toiling backwards and forwards from the Wathar railway station to Mahableshwar during the last few days, must be as glad of their Easter holidays at the most overworked official.

One seems to hear of nothing but parties and festivities, which are expected to come off this week. Invitations have been issued for a ball at Government House, on Easter Monday. On the same morning there is to be a badminton "at home" in the Club courts. On Tuesday, we are looking forward to one of Mr. Crowe's well-known, and always delightful, rounder parties in "the Glade," and this year there will be an extra charm added by the presence of a charming hostess. On Wednesday, a dinner and dance is being got up at the Club, and we shall have a chance of testing the smoothness and springiness of the new floor. With all this gaiety in prospect the young ladies, (who I suspect have been somewhat bored by the delightful quiet which we old fogies have been revelling in,) are beginning to "look up,' and it has been whispered to me several times that the "season is beginning at last," and some young men have put in an appearance, and as there was a great dearth of them on the hill, I should not wonder if, in the eyes of some, their arrival has not as much to do with the "season beginning" as the dances, &c. There are numbers of older men (I decline to say, as some do, "old men") up, but I am told they do not count, although I have often observed that they receive a great deal of attention at Mahableshwar.

Our Parsee friends have not put in an appearance this season, and owing to this, numbers of houses are unlet, indeed almost all the large ones, which we have been accustomed to see crammed with natives are now standing empty, and the Parsee hotels appear to be closed. Although we miss the picturesque groups, and the graceful figures of the ladies, clad in their beautiful silk sarees, which fluttering in the wind, show such wonderful colouring, still whether it is not pleasanter to have the hill less crowded, is a moot point. I wonder when Parsee families will understand that driving six or seven heavy phaetons in procession, along the roads, till the air is filled with clouds of red dust, makes it very unpleasant for their neighbours. Another complaint against Parsee drivers is that they drive in the middle of the road, and don't move out of the way of other carriages, and as many of the Mahableshwar roads are very narrow in places, and engineered with many sharp turns at the bottom of steep hills, it is a dangerous and unpleasant habit to which others naturally object.

We who have been up since the early part of the season, are grumbling at the heat, whilst those who have only lately come from lower and hotter regions, declare the weather to be perfect. A few good showers are certainly required to freshen up the place, and we should greatly appreciate some of the storms, which we hear they are getting in the plains, but so far the clouds, which for some days looked threatening, have been finally blown away by the strong westerly breezes. I always hold that thunder-storms and good early rain means good late rains, so I trust it will come down abundantly, and dispel all fear of famine and scarcity.

The strawberries this year are finer than I ever remember to have seen them up here. They are also very plentiful, and cheaper than they were last season. Those which were obtained a couple of years ago from Bangalore, are now yeilding splendid fruit, as fine as the ordinary ones one plucks in an English garden, a selection of these are placed by the wary strawberry-wallah on the top of his basket, to attract attention, whilst underneath we find them judiciously mixed with small ones, very judiciously, for there is one large one, to twenty small ones. Needless to say the Bangalore strawberries command a much higher price than the others.

Golf, as usual, is very popular up here. The links are necessarily somewhat tricky, and there are many pitfalls, and decidedly nasty places to negotiate. A passer-by would probably find more than the usual amount of big and little D's knocking about. Tennis semms coming into fashion again, and the courts are well filled every afternoon. I have not heard of any tournaments on the tapis, but they are sure to come. Mahableshwar would not be Mahableshwar without the yearly tournaments. Indeed they may have already begun, for not being a devotee of the game, I am not up to-date in that quarter. Badminton is always largely indulged in up here, and people who never touch a racquet in the plains burst forth into enthusiastic players. Perhaps the strawberries and cream, and other tempting luxuries provided by hospitably disposed ladies, have much to do with filling the badminton shed. There is nothing however in this line to tempt people in the evening, and yet I see the shed lighted up, so conclude, that some at least, prefer the game, and being shut up in a stuffy atmosphere, to the cool and beautiful air outside. There are a good number of "Bikes" on the hill, this year, and those who ride seem to enjoy it, and even go so far as to declare that the hills are not very steep. For myself I consider the biking here decidedly dangerous, and a horse that will carrry you up the hills, instead of requiring to be "pushed," is to my mind very preferable. Talking of biking, and to bear out what I say about its being a dangerous pastime in the hills, I was sorry to learn that Mrs. Wilkin had met with an accident, whilst riding her bike down the Shipka Pass.

Quarantine is very strictly observed here. Sepoys are stationed at the junction of all roads, where those who are cunningly disposed might sneak into Mahableshwar. No doubt, it is right, but many things that are right have a tendency to be tiresome, and quarantine is decidedly tiresome and probably prevents many people from coming up.

Amongst other notabilities, who are this year conspicuous by their absence, I notice Callian Motee, ladies' court milliner and dressmaker, has neglected to come and take up his usual prominent position in the bazaar. No doubt, he has been baulked by the uncomfortable quarantine rules. But it is inconsiderate of him, and what will the ladies do?

THE IN-COMING MMAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Shannon expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday next:—

Andain, Capt G M
Blore, Mr and Mrs
Blackwell, Miss L
Bott, Miss
Barry, Rev W G
Barry, Mrs child, 2 infts
Black, Lt E P C
Corsellis, Mr A
Carruthers, Mr H R
Daniell, Major
Elliot, Mr
Froster, Mr J B, Mrs and inft
Gale, Lt E S
Hope, Mrs E C
Howard-Barnes, Mr & Mrs E
McLachlan, Mr A C
Macartney, Miss
Montgomery, Major
Oldfield, Miss A H
Oakes, Mr G R
Philip, Mr
Page, Mr H
Sandwith, Major
Smith, Miss W
Sales, Mr J E
Tytler, Mrs T W and 2 children
Tritton, Capt C

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the Handicap allowances and result of the races sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Monday:—

Tomtits' Handicap Race for Mr R H H Hopkins' Prize.

Names of Boats.	Handicap. m's	Entered by	Time of arrival. h's	m's	sds	Corrected time. h's	m's	sds
Coralie	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	5	20	46	1	35	46
Midget	3·15	Officers, R A	5	22	6	1	33	51
Cygnet	4·45	Mr E C Richards	5	23	55	1	34	10
Lorna	4·0	Mr M P Baird	Disqualified for fowling the buoy.					
Teal	2·45	Mr W Murray	did not start					
May	4·0	Comdr W Chandler	did not start					

Course No 13 reversed (3 times round).—1st prize won by Midget; and 2nd prize won by Cygnet.

JUDGE AMESHOFF has published a statement of his reasons for resigning his judgeship. He considers it impossible as an honourable man to remain on the Bench after the gross outrage perpetrated on the sacred office of the Chief Justice. The Transvaal branch of the South African League has forwarded to the President an emphatic protest against Mr. Kotze's dismissal.

AMERICAN ASPECTS.

WHEN I left England towards the middle of February, writes Mr. Sydney Low to the *St. James Gazette*, I little thought I should be lucky enough to arrive plump in the middle of a red-hot American war scare. We were not thinking very much about the United States at the time. We had our own affairs to attend to, in Europe and elsewhere—France and West Africa, the Chinese question, the Dreyfus trial, the County Council elections, and the rest—and were not for the moment concerned with our Columbian sister, who seemed temporarily in one of her quiescent moods. We had been hearing something about financial reform projects, but American finance rather bewilders than excites the European mind. So as the good ship *Majestic* ploughed her way through an inhospitable wintry sea that rolled and rocked the great 10,000-ton steamer as if she had been one of the Channel cockle-shells of twenty years ago, the talk in the smoking-room was of anything you please except American politics; and when the long brown line of the New Jersey highlands was ahead of us, and the pilot clambered aboard, it was rather a shock to learn that we were approaching a country where a political crisis was imminent. Only that morning the news had arrived that the U.S. battleship *Maine* had been blown up and sunk, with the loss of nearly 300 lives, in the harbour of Havana. It did not need a journalistic training to foretell that this news must have already plunged New York and all its sister-cities into a whirlpool of emotion. We suppose ourselves to be a less impressionable people than the Americans; but consider what we should have said and thought, and probably done, if a British man-of-war had come to grief, say, in Kiel Bay about the time that the Kaiser was sending telegrams of congratulation to President Kruger.

ACCIDENT OR FOUL PLAY?

This was the question we asked on the Majestic the moment we heard of the Cuban catastrophe; and it is the question which the people of the United States have been asking ever since. At the time of writing nothing is known positively one way or the other. It would be too much to expect of American journalism that it should not have tried the case for itself and arrived at a decision—without the formality of examining evidence—within a few hours of the first intimation of the calamity. A couple of furiously sensational journals in New York, promptly followed by ardent admirers elsewhere, immediately resolved not only that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo, but that the Spanish Government deliberately and designedly placed that engine under the quarter of the doomed ironclad. And so for ten days the ears of the public were assailed with a clamour for war with Spain, supported by all the flaring theatricalism and unscrupulous manipulation of what purports to be news whereof the American sensation journalist is master. To the credit of American journalism it must, however, be stated emphatically that this dangerous clap-trap has been confined to minority of the newspapers. The press as a whole has treated the crisis with praiseworthy moderation and self-control. We are sometimes apt to be misled in England by the excessive prominence assumed by certain self-assertive newspapers which have considerably more circulation than influence, and we are inclined to ignore the existence of a large number of American newspapers which are conducted in a decent and responsible fashion. During the past week I have read any number of editorial articles on the Havana disaster, which no English pressman of standing and repute need have been ashamed to publish under parallel circumstances. The writers may not have concealed their belief that the Maine came to her end by some external agency, nor entirely repressed a certain satisfaction at the thought of at length squaring accounts with Spain over the wrecked and tortured island of Cuba. But they exhorted their readers to wait, to be patient, to abstain from forcing the hands of the Administration until it was proved beyond the possibility of doubt that, to all its other misdeeds, the Spanish Government in Havana had added that of inflicting an irreparable wrong upon the citizens of the United States.

This attitude of

THE BETTER PORTION OF THE PRESS

corresponds, I believe, to that of the majority of the more instructed public. To most foreigners it has seemed from the first utterly improbable that the Spaniards could have committed the incredible folly and wickedness of producing by design, or even by mere carelessness and neglect, the tragedy of the shattered battleship. But Americans, while they are anxious not to enter upon a quarrel without the clearest evidence that it is necessary, are in the mood to be easily persuaded that this is the case. There is a good deal of latent war fever in the country just now, and it needs but little to bring it to the surface. Americans have been spoiling for a fight—preferably a fight over Cuba—for some time; and if President M'Kinley assures the country that it has got an irrefragable case, the war would be as popular as any war could be with a people who are, after all, men of business first and foremost, and who therefore in a general way object to all warlike enterprises because they interfere with trade and seriously hamper the private citizen in his main preoccupations of accumulating as much money as he can get and spending it how he likes. To an Englishman the feeling of the Americans about Cuba is

INTELLIGIBLE ENOUGH;

what chiefly surprises him is the patience which has allowed it to remain dormant so long. Reflect on what our own sentiments and our own actions would have been if we had had at our very gates—so to speak, almost within the limits of our territorial waters—a rich and fertile territory which had for years been a welter of barbarous anarchy and brutal savagery. We went wild over atrocities which occured—and occasionally did not occur—away in the remote recesses of the Armenian hills, among a people with whom we had no part or lot, and in whom we had no call to be specially interested. But what if we had had an Armenia in the English Channel? If villages had been burned and devastated, women outraged, men short and bayoneted and starved to death, civil war waged in its most revolting form, under our very eyes? There is only one answer: we should not have endured it. The Spaniard would have been cleared out, bag and baggage, from Cuba long ago. With a reluctance which would have been perfectly genuine, with emphatic protestations of disinterestedness, which we should have meant, though nobody would have believed us, we should have blockaded the island and bombarded Havana, as we did Alexandria, and have "occupied" Cuba, as we are now occupying Egypt, to the bubbling indignation and resentment of foreign nations and the inestimable benefit of the inhabitants. Some Lord Cromer or Sir Herbert Kitchener would have taught the islanders what law and order and honest finance meant; and some tens of thousands of miserable *pacificos* and wretched Spanish conscripts would not have died by starvation, butchery, or disease. It would have been an unprofitable and unwelcome task for us; but it would have been undertaken and accomplished if the shores of Great Britain, instead of those of the United States, hedged the blue waters of the Mexican Gulf. That is what would have been done if our section of the Anglo-Saxon race had had the management of this Cuban question; and we cannot be astonished if the other branch of that same race is arriving at the conviction that it is about time they took the settlement of this problem seriously in hand. Quite apart from the Maine incident, this opinion has been ripening in the American mind, and might well have been expected to reach maturity before.

THE WAR-WITH-SPAIN "BOOM"

has been rattling along gaily during the past few days. The papers are feeding it vigorously by all the approved—and several of the much disapproved—methods of American journalism. The talk is still of the "Maine"; and column after column is devoted to discussing the evidence—which the reporters have no means of ascertaining—for or against the accident theory, and interviewing anybody who has, or may have, or might possibly be expected to have, some shred of knowledge or item of information on the subject. Anybody who has any connection with Cuba or the State Department or ships or guns or torpedoes or foreign affairs has been asked his opinion. Judges of the Superior Courts and casual seamen on tramp-steamers in Havana Roads are equally welcome as contributors to the sum of human knowledge. Patriotism of the militant type is much in evidence. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played as frequently as "God Save the Queen" was in England eight months ago, and scenes of perfervid emotion occur when that stirring air is heard in music-halls and theatres. Strong men cry aloud, and lovely women faint, in the tumult of their patriotic feelings. Meanwhile there is "post-haste and romage in the land" to prepare for eventualities. Uncle Sam is furbishing up his armour. The monitor *Terror* has been ordered to New York, lest perchance a Spanish battleship should want to look in and drop a few shells down Broadway. The ships in the dockyards are being pushed forward; heavy guns are being hastily got ready for the coast batteries; and the Secretary of the Navy has asked for an appropriation for additional artillery and blue-jackets. It is freely said in Naval circles—and I believe the opinion is held also in some official quarters—that the Court of Investigation will state definitely that the *Maine* was wrecked by a mine or torpedo or some other implement of destruction applied from without. If that should be the case, there will immediately be a furious outcry throughout the country for the strongest measures of reprisal; and it will need all Mr. M'Kinley's firmness to stand against it. But the President, and the responsible chiefs of the State Department—among whom I do not include Mr. Secretary Sherman—

DO NOT MEAN TO BE "HUSTLED"

into war, even in that case. They will maintain, I believe, that they are not called upon to declare war against the Spanish Government and people to punish the act of a few Spanish lunatics or desperadoes. Even if the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo, it is in the last degree improbable that any complicity in the act could be brought home to official authorities in Havana or Madrid. Spain may reasonably be asked to pay compensation to the United States for her laches in not taking better precautions to protect the citizens of a friendly State against the acts of her own ruffians; and no doubt this is the course that would be taken in the first instance. If Spain will meet the Washington Government half way, and will provisionally recognise her responsibility, or will agree to submit the whole question to the sacred principle of arbitration, the State Department will breathe easier. Negotiation and diplomacy take time; and the great thing just now is to give the United States time to cool off. There is one advantage about an American political sensation. It is apt to be "worked" at first with such terrific and exaggerated energy that people soon tire of it. If diplomacy can perform its most beneficent modern function, and hang up the Maine question till the inhabitants of the United States have something else to occupy their minds, the danger of war will have passed away. The Naval experts and the officials of the State Department, directed by a President who is resolved to keep the peace, ought to be able to accomplish this desirable object. There will be no war if President M'Kinley can help it; and I believe he will help it. But the Maine incident has come on the top of a growing wave of public opinion which is rolling high against Spanish rule in Cuba, and it is undeniable that the situation—though it may have improved by the time these lines are in print—is still serious enough to cause anxiety. The sentiment on the subject is, I believe, genuine as far as it goes. Of course it does not go down too deeply, or as deeply as an English man might suppose from the indications of the surface. Here you touch upon a trait which is characteristic of the difference between the two branches of our race.

AMERICANS HABITUALLY SAY TOO MUCH,

just as we say too little. The former, as it has been said, rather like to carry all their goods in the shop-window. With Englishmen, on the other hand, the opposite tendency is carried to excess. That invincible British reserve, which is to them so repellent, is not really coldness or suspicion—I believe the English are as warm-hearted as most peoples, and infinitely less suspicious than the Americans—but simply the result of an ingrained and traditional habit of under-statement. The Englishman enamels his emotions, his beliefs, his feelings, with a thin layer of some non-conducting medium. You may break through the surface in time and find plenty of warmth underneath; but if you are a stranger you may not have a chance of scratching below the veneer. In America the fashion is all the other way. Over-statement is a national habit. Nobody believes you unless you say things very loudly, very emphatically, and very volubly.

The English, like the ancient Greeks, love to speak rather doubtfully—*amant omnia dubitantius loqui*. "Really, you know, I hardly think we should care to do such a thing," says the English man of business in his mild slovenly, hesitating tones, being all the time perfectly certain in every fibre of his being that rack and thumbscrews will not make him alter his mind. "No, sir," says the American, "No, sir, you can bet your bottom dollar that we are *not* going to to do that." The ordinary forms of greeting in the two countries on a first introduction bear witness to a similar difference. When you are presented to an Englishman he murmurs two choked Monosyllables, and touches your fingers for a moment with a hand which he withdraws in haste as though the contact might be dangerous. The American bestows on you a bow of Gallic or Austrian elaboration, grasps your hand as though he could not let it go, and assures you with intense earnestness that he is "very happy to meet you." The sum of his felicity is not substantially increased by your acquaintance; but he would rather err on the side of saying too much than too little. This habit of over-statement runs through all forms of national expression—social, literary, mercantile, journalistic, and architectural. The sky-scraper building is only one phase of it; the multimillionaire is another; so is the "live" newspaper, with its shrieking headlines and its mammoth Sunday supplements; so is the offence of defacing the face of nature and the public streets with monster advertisements, which has attained a point in this country not yet reached even by the too-zealous imitators of the Old World. If you can visibly show that your "pile" is bigger than that of most of your neighbours, those same neighbours may not the more love, respect, or admire you; but they will not doubt that you have succeeded. If you want all the world to know that your bank, or your insurance office, is doing a larger business than its rivals, the simple and obvious way to announce the fact is to build a nest of steel cages and concrete walls, ten floors nearer the stars than the surrounding tenements.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. T. PAUL D. A. A. G., 6 (P. W.) Bengal Cavalry has passed the examination for command of a regiment.

The undermentioded officer has passed an examination in Pushtu by the Lower Standard:—22nd November 1897.—2nd-Lieutenant M. L. Ferrar, 12th Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kellie, R.E., Military Works Department (p. a.) for four months.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave out of India under the Furlough and Leave Rules of 1889: Conductor T. B. Reilly, Military Works Department, for 12th months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in Urdu by the Higher Standard:—1st March, 1893.—Lieutenant G. C. Sturrock, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant J.E.H. Young, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant R. G. King, Royal Engineers; 2nd-Lieutenant L. S. Bayley, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery have passed the examination in Range Finding, in accordance with G. O. 55 of 1897;—Lieutenant E. W. Grove, 24th Field Battery; S. S. Browne. 24th Field Battery; H. T Hart, No. 9 Company, Southern Division; F. W. Van-der-Kiste. No. 9 Company, Southern Division; and 2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Buzzard, 6th Field Battery.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from date of leaving India:—Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 39th Garhwal Rifles, for one year. Pension service, 6th year, commenced 30th January, 1897. Captain C. Finch, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service, 15th year, commenced 30th January, 1898.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:—Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant J. M. C. Colvin, R. E., Company Officer, to be Company Commander, vice Captain Fowler, R. E., vacated, dated 1st January, 1898. Lieutenant W. H. Beach, R. E., to be Company Officer, with effect from the date of joining, vice Lieutenant Colvin. On arrival in India, 2nd-Lieutenant H. de L. Pollard Lowsely, R. E., is posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works. East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev. Frank Harold Surridge to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Lermit resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant G. L. S. Ward, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service, 8th year, commenced 3rd May, 1897. Captain W. P. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service, 19th year, commenced 6th August, 1897. Lieutenant R. C. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced 16th November, 1897.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—18th Hussars.—Captain E. C. P. Curzon, on private affair, pending retirement from the service. Lieutenant J. L. Wood, for six months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers.—Captain C. A. R. Scott, for six months, on private affairs. 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.—Lieutenant P. Leveson-Gower, for nine months, on medical certificate. 2nd-Lieutenant J. F. Ritchie, for six months, on medical certificate. Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant W. H. Beach, R. E. for eight months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant H. R. Stockley, R. E. for nine months, on private affairs. Staff—Major E. A. G. Gosset, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, for eight months, on private affairs, under Article 704, A. R. I., Volume I, part I. Captain (Brevet Major) F. Wintour, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, for eight months, on private affairs, under Article 704, A. R. I. Vol. I, part I.

THERE is at present in the Warrnambool (Victoria Botanical Gardens a cannibal)—a monster that kills and then devours its own kind, while the life-blood of its victim is still warm. This cannibal is in the form of a large pelican, and some blood-curdling stories are related concerning its attacks upon other birds in that domain. A few days ago the pelican was observed to capture a seagull which had ventured on the pond, and in a few seconds the gull disappeared into the captor's huge bill; later on, another gull was caught and devoured with equal rapidity. A number of young ducks next attracted the pelican's attention, and one was quickly within its bill. The monster's greed was such that it attacked another duck before the first had been swallowed; the result was that the second was observed to enter the capacious bill and then suddenly escape and take a dive to safer quarters. During the past few days this "cannibal" has caused some uneasiness to the curator, for it has refused to eat the ordinary cold meat diet, and it is believed to be suffering from indigestion—brought on by the feathers, legs and other indigestible parts of the birds which it consumed. In future it will be deprived of the chance of obtaining

THE P. AND O. STEAMER SHANNON.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

THERE is, it seems, some apprehension on the part of certain intending passengers for the next homeward voyage of the P. and O. steamer Shannon on 23rd April that the ship is infected. There is not, however, the least reason for any one to fear this, and the medical officers are satisfied that there was no infection of any kind on board. The facts are that the Post Office sorters joined the ship in Bombay on 5th March, passing the usual medical examination. One of them sickened on 13th idem, but did not go to the doctor until the following day, just as the Shannon was on the point of leaving Aden, the case was kept under observation, and on the 15th was diagnosed definitely as plague. It will thus be seen the man was attacked well within the period laid down by the Venice Conference, as that of the usual incubation of disease from the date of his leaving Bombay. The patient was isolated at once, the cabin he had occupied being thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and all articles of bedding or linen which has been used by the sick man were thrown overboard. On arrival in Bombay the Shannon was isolated for some days in the harbour, and fumigated and disinfected in a most exhaustive and systematic manner by the Assistant Health Officer of the Port, every cubin, hold and space being carefully attended to, and this official stated that he had never seen any operation of the sort more efficiently carried out. It should be remarked that not a single member of the native crew was in the slighest degree unwell, either on that voyage or the present one, clearly showing that the ship was not infected, but that the sick man himself had contracted the disease before he embarked on the ship. With regard to vague rumours of "dead rats" on board, it is said that no plague microbes could be found on such rats as were examined here by the Government bacteriologist. The case was a mild one, and the man has since recovered. Since the first outbreak of plague at Bombay in September 1896 up to end of last month no less than 15,437 natives have been shipped from this port as crews of the Co.'s vessels, and in addition 3,996 Goanese servants, and not a case of plague has occurred among any of these men. This is a significant fact as the P. and O. crews, unlike other steamers, consist of natives only, and whilst testifying to the efficiency of the examination made by the Health Officer of the Port and his staff before the vessels leave, it affords a most convincing proof of the general cleanliness and sanitation of the P. and O. fleet.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Oceanien, sailing to-day.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mrs W and child
Acres, Mr T E
Balthazar, Mr G
Barren, Surgn Col and Mrs
Bell, Col J A
Bennett, Mr W E T
Bereto, Mr B
Borradaile, Major H, Mrs and 2 children
Bougbew, Burgess Mr T C
Barton, Mr
Banfield, Mr
Barnett, Capt
Campbell, Col J E
Caxton, Mr E
Colomb, Capt R P, Mrs and 2 children
Cooch Behar Princes of (2)
Cooke, Mrs
Crawford, Roe Mrs and Miss
Curjel, Mr H, Mrs and Miss
Cockerill, Mr
Coleman, Capt
Cameron, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Cobbet, Mr, Mrs & 2 children
Davidson, Mrs and 2 children
Dunn, Mr
Edgar, Mr E C
Elliot, Capt R F
Eyechiel, Lieut and child
Foreman, Mrs
Forbes, Mr A
Frotte, Mr le Marquis de
Gaisford, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr A I
Greville, Capt H B, Mrs and child
Griffin, Master
Hall, Mrs and Miss
Hall, Master
Hamilton, Mr R C
Hand, Mr J E, Mrs and Miss
Hawkins, Mrs
Heffernan, Lieut
Holloway, Mr C
Holloway, Mr Junior
Hill, Capt J H
Herbert, Mr
Hervey, Mr and Mrs
Ichinomiya, Mr
Ireland, Mrs and 2 children
Isitt, Mr L A
Jacob, Col and Mrs
Johnston, Mr H Mrs and child
Jones, Miss M F
Jaganadsham, Mr
James Pikick, Mr
Kelly, Mr E W
Kinner, Mrs
Kempster, Col and Mrs
Landsdowne, Mr
Levett Yeats, Mr
Layarns, Mr D
Lohe, Mr
Lang, Mr B
Macalister, Rd G
Macauliffe, Mr
Mac Innes, Mrs and child
Mackay, Mrs R Miss and 2 children
Macnair, Mrs
Maitland, Mrs
Mounsey, Mr C H and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr Mrs and child
Marden, Capt
Mac Lurcan, Capt
Mody, Mr
Neufville, Mr J de
Oxborough, Rd and family
Palin, Master A
Philips, W H
Plowden, Mr
Potier, M me la Ctesse de
Powel, Mrs Felliot
Purejoy, Capt H B
Palmer, Genl Sir A P
Papageorge, Mr
Rickie, Mr and Mrs
Ramsom, Mrs and child
Rimington, Mr F C
Rose, Mr H A Mrs and child
Ryan, Mr G M
Siquires, Mr
Seagrim, Mr Mrs and child
Seton, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mrs Henley and Miss
Spencer, Miss
Styan, Mr H S and Mrs
Sonderson, Mrs
Seedge, Mr
Takahsi, Mr
Tata, Mr and Mrs D J
Ventris, Brig Genl
Volkart, Mr L
Wall, Mrs B P and 2 children
Ward, Maj Genl F W
Wish, Mr
Wood, Lieut I L
Wood, Major

4 Deck Passengers.

FROM YOKOHAMA TO SUEZ.—Jules Mr Adam.

FROM SAIGON TO MARSEILLES.

Bedouch, Mrs and Infant
Bounemaison, Mr
Owrade, Dr and son
Floret, Mr
Guvausile, Mr and Mrs and infant
Holleville, Mr
Laffitte, Mr and Mrs
Pollen, Mr
Roume Mr
Solum, Mr

FROM BATAVIA.—Pelle, B L Mr

FROM SINGAPORE.—Horsli, Mr and Mrs

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

OUR Special Correspondent at Peking writes on the 10th inst. as follows:—On the 3rd inst. the Russian *Charge' d' Affaires* went to the Tsung-li Yamen and formally laid a proposal before the Ministers for the leasing by his Government of Port Arthur and Talienwan on the same terms as those upon which the Germans have acquired Kyao Chao. He requested that a reply should be given within five days. For many years it has been the prime object of Russian ambition to obtain a good port in the Far East, in fact ever since the Treaty by which Russian fleets were confined to the Black Sea, and now, at length it would appear that her aspirations in this direction are about to be gratified. There are several reasons which make the present an opportune time for pressing this demand upon the Chinese Government. First and foremost there is the helplessness of China, unsupported, to offer resistance. Secondly, there is the desire of Russia to construct a railway through Liaotung having its terminus at Port Arthur. To obtain permission to do this she had proposed to lend China the money which the latter so urgently needs; but in this scheme, as has been seen, Russia was opposed and finally baffled by the superior diplomacy of the British. Russia had an idea that if she could make this Liaotung Railway she need be in no hurry to occupy Port Arthur; but the railway plan having, for the present at all events, been frustrated, she has resolved not to let Port Arthur slip from her grasp, and so she keeps her warships there. Thirdly, though England has done nothing about Liaotung she has got many important privileges and concessions in the South, especially in the Province of Yunnan, where several places have been opened to her trade. She has also recently secured the opening of Chingsi and Yochow, and has got the right of steam navigation in the inland lakes and rivers, and moreover, China has promised that if she is ever forced to part with the Yangtse Valley she will give the whole of this immense territory to England. Then by means of the Loan put through by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, England has practically got control of the likin in the six Provinces, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, and Szechuen, in all of which the likin is in future to be collected by Customs offices managed by Englishmen. All these things naturally excited a great deal of envy in the Russian mind, and the Russian damand now is that they must be given privileges in the North by way of compensation and that the balance of power must be preserved. The proposal of the Russians to construct a railway through Manchuria created much suspicion among the Chinese, whose former confidence in their Russian 'friends' was thereby more than half destroyed. Whatever credit the *bona fides* of Russian friendship may have had in China after that proposal was utterly destroyed by the attitude she took in connection with the misunderstanding between Germany and China in Shantung. When the Germans occupied Kyao Chao the Russians in effect said 'Let us remain a little time at Port Arthur, and the Germans, thinking our occupation is to be permanent and is the outcome of a secret alliance between us and China, must quickly evacuate Shantung. In fact, we will compel them to do so. There being no other course open to China at the time she adopted that policy, but directly Russia got hold of Port Arthur she manifested very different intentions. 'Here I am now,' she says 'and here I will remain,' *Je suis je reste*, and never a word about Kyao Chao, or the Germans, or any other of her ally's' difficulties, but only more grasping and demanding at every turn. The episode has swept away every vestige of the confidence which China formerly had in her northern neighbour. China has at length recognised that there is no earthly chance of disinterested friendship between her and Russia, and it is extremely improbable that she can ever be deceived again. There is a widespread feeling here that China cannot allow the Russians to remain at Port Arthur, at all events without a struggle, and Li Hung-chang told some of his friends lately that Russia would never get permanent hold of the place by diplomacy or negotiations.

The British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was at the Tsung-li Yamen a long time yesterday, and

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S final despatch on the Tirah Expedition has reached Army Heardquarters, and will be published after his Excellency the Viceroy arrives in Simla.

WE understand that General Sir Charles Nairne, on Sir William Lockhart's return from leave in July, will resign the Bombay Command and proceed straight Home. His full term of office would in any case expire on September 4th. It has not yet been settled who will succeed Sir Charles eventually in Bombay; but as the vacancy is an Indian one, Sir Robert Low would seem to be well in the running.

GENERAL SYMONS will exercise supreme political as well as military control while commanding the troops on the Peshawar frontier.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAMILTON, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, Tirah Field Force, now in course of demobilisation, proceeds Home on three months' leave.

THE frontier of Upper Burma, east of Bhamo, is now quiet: no further hostile demonstration by the local Shans having been made, and no fresh gathering being reported.

THE Easter holidays, which last until Wednesday next, began at Calcutta on Thursday.

MAJOR R. C. MAXWELL, R.E., will act as D. A. A. G. for the Royal Engineers, Army Headquarters, and Secretary of the Defence Committee during the absence of Major Finnis, R.E., on leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WAHAB takes charge of the Baluchistan survey party and drawing office at Simla, *vice* Sir Thomas Holdich retired. Major Bythell succeeds Colonel Wahab in charge of the Himalayan survey party.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BARROW, on return from field service, rejoins his appointment of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Captain Cardew, Assistant Secretary proceeds Home on leave, Captain Philipps, 5th Gurkhas, officiating.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, Commanding the Forces in Bengal, accompanied by Colonel Henry, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major St. John C. Gore, Officiating Assistant Military Secretary, arrived in Naini Tal from Meerut on Thursday.

MR. S. S. THORBURN has been appointed to succeed Mr. Rivaz as First Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

A SHIMONOSEKI telegram dated 16th March, says:—An affray has taken place between the crew of the British steamer Pathan, lying at Moji and the coal coolies. At 5 p.m. yesterday the crew of the steamer fought with the coolies, brandishing edged weapons and firing revolvers. The police officers suppressed the disturbance with great difficulty. Several coolies were severely injured.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the provision of a light footway for pedestrains on the Godavery bridge (under construction) of the East Coast Railway, the cost not to exceed Rs. 16,000. The footway will be fastened between the main girders by rods slung from the top cross-girders.

CAPTAIN OLIVER YOUNG, the Conservative candidate at Wokingham, is a retired commander of the Royal Navy, a little over forty years of age, having been born in 1855. He is the son of the late Mr. Adolphus William Young, who represented Yarmouth and Helston for some years in the advanced Liberal interest, and who had been one of the earliest colonists of New South Wales. Captain Young, who resides at Hare Hatch House, Twyford, entered the navy in August, 1869, as a cadet, and was apppointed a sub-lieutenant in December, 1875, and lieutenant in June, 1880. He was lieutenant of the Beacon at the bombardment of Alexandria on July 11th, 1882, and during the Egyptian War. In June, 1887, he was placed on the commanders' retired list. He is a magistrate for Berkshire, of which county his father had been a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and is also a member of the Berks County Council.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent prosecutions against offenders, says the "Madras Mail" infant marriages in the Mysore Province appear to be as common as at any other period before the introduction of the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulations. The cause would appear to lie in the fact that the penalty for a breach of the requlations is not sufficiently deterrent. For instance, it is reported in the last Mysore "Police Gazette" that a girl aged 5 years and 11 days was married to a boy aged about 15 years. Government sanctioned the prosecution of the parties concerned, and the result was that the father of the bride was fined Rs. 3, or seven days' simple imprisonment? Again, a girl aged 4 years and 5 months was married to a man aged 22 years. The grandfather of the bride was fined Rs. 5 or one week's simple imprisonment, the bridegroom fined Rs. 10 or one week, and the "purohit" Rs. 3 or one week, while the brother of the bridegroom who was also charged, was acquitted.

A SPECIAL concession has been made to the native regiments which were engaged in the frontier operations. The number of men absent on sick certificate are not to be reckoned as part of the proportion to whom the indulgence of furlough is to be granted. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed the opinion that the greatest consideration in the way of leave should be shown to the sepoys who have gone through the recent campaign without breaking down, and the Government of India have heartily concurred in this view. It has how been ordered that furlough in excess of the usual percentage laid down in the Army Regulations may be granted at the discretion of His Excellency to any of the regiments which have returned from active service.

THE Queen, as is well-known, is a strong believer in the reality and near presence of the spirit-world. A writer in the current number of the "Quiver" states that Mrs. Oliphant's "Little Pilgrim in the Unseen" was of great interest to the Queen, who, since the death of the Prince Consort, has had a special liking for writings dealing with the mystic and unseen: She believes that it is given to our departed loved ones to watch over those who still struggle with the temptations and sorrows of the earthly life. It has been the great consolation of her bereaved years that she felt that the Prince was watching over the events of her life. During her retirement at Osborne, immediately after the Prince Consort's death, the Queen found "her only comfort in the belief that her husband's spirit was close besides her—for he had promised that it should be so." This was told to Dean Stanley by the Queen's half-sister, the Princess Hohenlohe. The belief that the spirits of the dead are hovering about those whom they loved on earth may be the reason for her Majesty's dislike to second marriages, especially the re-marriage of widows. It might have been added that belief of this kind in the spiritual world was one of the links which bound together her Majesty and the late Poet Laureate in affectionate sympathy. In one of his published letters to the Queen the poet wrote: "If the dead, as I have often felt, though silent, be more living than the living;—and linger about the planet in which their earth-life was passed—then they, while we are lamenting that they are not at our side, may still be with us; and the husband, the daughter, and the son, lost by your Majesty, may rejoice when the people shout the name of their Queen." Sentiments such as these were sure of arousing an echo in the heart of the Queen. Writing to Lord Tennyson on one of the anniversaries of her wedding day, the Queen described it as a day which she can never allow to be considered sad: "The reflected light of the sun which has set still remains! It is full of pathos, but also full of joyful gratitude, and he, who has left me nearly 30 years ago, surely blesses me still!"

THERE is a chatty article on the King and Queen of Denmark in the *Woman at Home* for April. For the last twenty years the King has paid an annual visit in the summer to Wiesbaden. While there the King rises early, takes his bath, and goes for a long walk after breakfast; after luncheon His Majesty reads the papers, attends to his letters, and generally goes for another walk before dinner. The King occasionally frequents the theatre in the evening, or is present at one of the fetes; if he remains indoors, he plays whist with his adjutants. It is an understood thing that the guests of the King and Queen at home in Denmark conform to the daily routine of their Majesties, in whose simple mode of living the presence of even the most illustrious visitors does not make

AMONG the bills submitted to the French Chamber on March 22 was one for a railway from Antananarivo to the Madagascar coast.

SIR ELWIN PALMER, in a statistical return just issued, shows that an extraordinary reduction of direct taxation has taken place, concurrent with an increase of population, during the administration of Egypt by the British Government.

MAJOR D'ALBUQUERQUE, the Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, has arrived in London, and is to have interviews with the permanent secretaries at both the Foreign and Colonial Offices. Major D'Albuquerque has already seen M. Hanotaux on the subject, and on leaving London will proceed to Berlin and the Hague.

THE coming of age of the young Queen of Holland is to be celebrated by an exceedingly novel congress under her direct presidency. It is to be called the Congress of Diplomatic History, and will be attended by the leading ex-diplomats of Europe. The secretary and organiser of this interesting gathering is M. de Maulde, a gentleman well known for his interesting studies on French diplomacy under Louis XIV and Napoleon I.

THE *Daily News* New York correspondent telegraphs that the anxiety there with regard to the dispute with Spain is extreme. While those who desire war are only a small minority, the belief that hostilities cannot now be avoided is very general. The President is reported to be as firmly opposed to war as ever, and expressed his belief that he would yet be able to avert it. The danger lies in the possibility of Congress taking some measure which may porvoke a hostile declaration from Spain and thus lead to war. In tho Senate an impassioned speech was delivered by Mr. Thurston, who described the sufferings of the Cubans as a shame to Spain and to the world after nineteen centuries of Christianity. The time had come for intervention at whatever cost, and he trusted before another Christmas Day Spanish influence might be swept from the Western Hemisphere.

IT is announced in Madrid that the Bank of Spain will lend the Government 200,000,000 of pesetas with a guarantee of new Treasury bonds.

THE report of the Parliamentary Commission appointed last December to inquire into the pecuniary relations of Signor Crispi with the Bologna branch of the Bank of Naples was distributed in Rome on March 19. The conclusions unanimously arrived at are (1) that there exists no ground for impeaching Signor Crispi before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice; and (2) that his doings merit the political censure of the Chamber of Deputies. Sixty closely printed quarto pages are covered by the report which (says the *Times*' Rome correspondent) may be said to be mild in form but damaging in substance. The Italian Chamber, on March 22, began the debate on the report. It early became evident that there was a majority hostile to the ex-Premier. In the end, however, the debate was adjourned. Signor Crispi was not present. On March 23, after a further stormy debate, the Chamber finally adopted, by 207 votes to seven, the conclusions of the Commission. Signor Crispi is stated to have at once resigned his seat in the Chamber on hearing the result of the debate, and to have expressed his intention to submit himself for re-election at Palermo.

AMONG the passengers on board the Dahomey, which arrived at Liverpool on March 22 from West Aftica, were Lieutenant M'Innes, Corporal Philpott and Quarter-master-Sergeant Joseph Chamberlain, who had been in Cumasi for the past twelve months superintending the erection of the fort and other military quarters. The fort was finished some months ago, but the hospitals, prison, and officers' quarters have still to be erected. The fort was intended to accommodate about 300 troops. The natives for the most part had returned to Cumasi, and a daily market was now being held. The health of the white officers was very good. Lieut. T. M'Innes has constructed the telegraph line to Kintampo. Sergeant Chamberlain had been to Bona, but his visit was made in May last, when the place was in possession of the British. The Dahomey left Dakar on March 5, when a report was in circulation that the French were about to fortify the Island of Mandaline, which lies between one and two miles from Cape Manuel, on which the French have erected a lighthouse.

A FRENCH naval mobilisation was ordered at Cherbourg on March 21. The result is considered satisfactory. In four hours 1,800 tons of coal, forty-five days' stores, and several hundred sailors were conveyed to the various ships. The crews prepared for action, and on the 22nd the squadron put out to sea for a short distance, and made a sham attack on the batteries of Bretteville.

THE Reichsrath reassembled on March 21 in Vienna. Dr. von Fuchs, of the Catholic People's party, one of the vice-Presidents of last session, was elected President—a circumstance which led to strong protests and attempts at obstruction from the extreme Pan-Germanic group. After some protests against the "Lex Falkenhayn" passed last session in modification of the standing orders, Count Thun, the new Premier, insisted on the necessity of restoring normal conditions in the Reichsrath and of effecting an arrangement with Hungary, and declared the desire of the Cabinet to do justice to all the peoples and races of the country. On March 23 an interpellation was addressed to the Premier, inviting the recall of the Austro-Hungarian naval squadron and battalion of troops now at Crete. Count Goluchowski, according to the *Times* Vienna correspondent, has already informed the other Powers that the Austrian contingent of troops will be recalled towards the middle of April.

THE election of Prince George of Greece to the Governorship of Crete is regarded as assured.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Revolution is 1848 was celebrated in Berlin on March 18.

THE negotiations for a new Anglo-Belgian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation are, it is stated, now completed.

A COMPARATIVELY bright comet of the seventh magnitude was discovered at the Lick Observatory, California, on March 20, at about the time which corresponds to noon at Greenwich.

THE Paris Municipality, on March 23, sanctioned the erection of two monuments, one at La Muette to mark the spot where the Tsar alighted from the train on his visit to Paris in 1896, the other a statue of Charcot outside the Salpetriere.

THE Kaiser on March 22 unveiled three of the thirty groups of marble statues, illustrating the development of German history down to the re-establishment of the Empire, which he is erecting in the Sieges-Allee in Berlin as a gift to the city.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY has just had a remarkable proof of the mathematical genius of the Chinese. Some time ago much surprise was caused among mathematicians generally by the discovery among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Wade, of Chinese fame, of evidence that, in the time of Confucius, the Chinese knew an equation which only became known in Europe during the last century, when it was discovered by Fermat, and has since been known as Fermat's equation. But the Chinese version recently discovered stated that the equation did not hold with regard to certain numbers. This puzzled the mathematicians, and all efforts to solve the point have hitherto failed. Now, however, (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a young undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, has demonstrated that the Chinese were right, and his solution is frankly admitted by the experts to be perfect. The correspondent understands the result is shortly to be published at Cambridge in an authoritative way.

THE "Nippon" attaches much significance to the recent attempt on the life of Kim Hongnink and the appearance at the same time of the now celebrated memorial to the Throne by the "Independence Association," in Korea. The wounded interpreter rose to his exalted position almost entirely through Russian influence and has proved himself a veritable hireling of that Power, which has made itself objectionable even to the indifferent Korean people by its aggressive methods and reckless interference. Our contemporary therefore believes the Kim outrage and the issuing of the memorial to be clear evidence of anti-Russian feeling which has began to crystallize in the Korean mind; especially as the Association includes amongst its members the names of the foremost natives such as Ye Yun-young, An Keng-su, Ye Wun-yong, Ye Chhai-jon, I Chhi-ho, etc. Moreover the "Nippon" considers the movement a spontaneous national awakening,

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE following are the figures of plague cases and deaths for the week ending April 8th:—

CITIES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	738	616
Karachi	20	13
Poona	7	5
DISTRICTS.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Kaira	1	—
Surat	84	74
Thana	60	45
Ahmednagar	1	2
Khandeish	20	10
Nasik	24	17
Poona	4	4
Satara	36	21
Sholapur	21	8
Kolaba	40	39
Ratnagiri	43	41
Belgaum	33	33
Bijapur	1	1
TERRITORIES.		
Baroda	158	130
Kathiawar	2	2
Kolhapur	145	123
Cutch	6	6
Rewa Kantha	3	5
Palanpur	27	19
Sachin	1	—
Janjira	3	2
Aundh	1	1
Bhor	12	6
Total	1,492	1,224

The plague death roll to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	81,185
" week ending April 1st	1,224
Total	82,409

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

THE first general meeting of the Municipality, under its new constitution, writes a correspondent, was held at the Ripon Hall, Ahmedabad, on the 1st inst., when the first business transacted was the election of its vice-president. Mr. Manibhai Premabhai Shett was elected vice-president by a majority of votes of those present. The Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, the president, opened the proceedings of the meeting by congratulating all the elected as well as the nominated members, and exhorted them to work for the welfare of the city and its people. Afterwards the following committees were formed in order to administrate the municipal work of the city:—

The Managing Committee—Chairman, Dr. Soloman Ibrahimji; Messrs. Somnath Bhudhar, Gulamhusein Laibhai, Hathesing Raichand, Khusaldas Gokaldas and Sambhuprasad Bechardas.

Sanitary Committee.—Chairman, Dr. J. D. Khambata; Dr. N. C. Mody, Messrs. Narsilal Revadas and Ramanbhai Mahipatram.

Water and Drainage Committee—Chairman, the Hon. Ramchorlal Chotalal; Drs. Soloman and J. D. Khambata, Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Harjivan, the Executive Engineer.

Law Committee—Chairman, Rao Bhadhur Keshavlal Hiralal, Rao Bhahadurs Narsilal Revadas, and Madhavlal Harilal, B.A.

School Committee—Chairman, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Messrs. Mulchand Asharam, and Keshavlal Motilal.

A very clever hoax was perpetrated on the head master of a well-known educational institution of Guzerat on the 1st of April. The head master had been on a short holiday to one of the principal towns of this province. Some of the students of the institution took it into their heads to wire the news to their chief to the effect that a riot had taken place in the institution and that two of the students had been severely injured. Upon receiving the information the head of the institution hastened to the alleged place of the disturbance, at the same time taking care to inform the executive authority of the place. It appeared that the telegraphic message was sent in the name of one of the teachers of the institution. Hence the head master first went to the alleged sender of the message. Of course, the teacher said that he did not despatch any telegram nor did he know anything about the rioting by the boys in the institution. This allayed the fears of the headmaster, who assembled the boys and asked the telegraph-master to point out the boy who actually forwarded the telegram. The telegraph-master failed to find out the real sender of the message, and the matter for the time has ended here.

Agoji Hansuji, of Ranpore, Taluka Dhandhuka, was tried before Mr. Fry and a jury for causing the murder of a Koli, named Lakhman Kala. It is alleged by the prosecution that, Bawaji, a garasia of Ranpore, who is still at large, was in criminal intrigue with the wife of the deceased Lakhman, and having also some grudge against him, stabbed the deceased with a knife, inflicting thereby several wounds upon his body. The accused, it is said, assisted Bawaji who murdered the deceased. There was only one eye-witness to the alleged violent act done by them. That witness not being believed by the jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty, the accused was discharged by the court.

CUBAN HORRORS.

SENATOR THURSTON'S STORY.

MR. MCKINLEY during a conference with some leaders of the House in Washington on March 24, stated emphatically that he would avert war if possible, and expressed his hope that he could do so. Mr. Thurston, who has lately returned from Cuba, declared that an overstatement of the horrors in that island was impossible. He was not only prepared to adopt every word of Mr. Proctor's, but was convinced that the latter had understated facts. Under General Weyler 400,000 of the agricultural population, most of whom were old men, women and children, were driven into the cities, and according to a conservative estimate 210,000 of them were starved. Mr. Thurston said there was no hope of their relief, except through American charity. The Spaniards could not conquer the insurgents, who for their part, could not drive the Spaniards out of the fortified towns. He referred to what he characterised as the awful scenes he had witnessed. He could never forget the hopeless anguish of the despairing men, women and children who were silently famishing.

"Spain," continued the speaker, "has not appropriated the dollars to save these people, and will not do so. They have been attended, nursed and ministered to by the charity of the United States. Think of the spectacle. We are feeding these citizens of Spain, we are nursing their sick, and saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep our hands off. I say the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food. Those horrible things will remain in my mind for ever. This is almost the twentieth century. Christ died 1,900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation. She has set up more crosses in more lands beneath more skies and under them has butchered more people than all the nations of the earth combined. Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the old world wish, but God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression may have vanished from the Western hemisphere. The time for action has now come, but not action on the Maine case. It is to be hoped that the Government will act in the Cuban situation entirely outside the Maine affair. Every hour's delay adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. It is too late to recognise belligerency or independence, and I am opposed to the guaranteeing of bonds. Only one line of action is possible, if any is taken, and that is intervention for independence, intervention that means the landing of an army and the deploying of a fleet off Havana which says to the Spaniards, 'Leave the island.' Such intervention would not of itself be war, although it would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by the act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and independence of the Cubans. As Mr. Thurston neared the end of his speech, in noticeably excited and impassioned tones, his voice broke, and he finished with difficulty with a reference to "The death of his beloved in the cause of humanity." This was an allusion to the sudden death of his wife at sea on the voyage from Matanzas to Sagua la Grande, Mr. Thurston sank back in his seat and buried his face in his hands, while the galleries cheered loudly, and many persons, including a number of Senators, shed tears. Mr. Allen led Mr. Thurston out of the House.

Captain Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa, has been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic fleet, to relieve Admiral Sicard, who is ill. Captain Evans, popularly known in the service as "Fighting Bob," has been appointed to the command of the Iowa. Mr. Long learned to-day that [illegible] Spanish torpedo flotilla had left the Canar[illegible] Puerto Rico. The news was immediately [illegible]cated to President McKinley. Captain Si[illegible] the other officers of the Maine now at Hav[illegible] Lieutenant Wainwright, have been ordered [illegible] to await orders. Lieutenant Wainwright remains in charge of the salvage operations. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were successfully launched at Newport.

Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, says no proposition has been made to blow up the wreck of the Maine with dynamite. One of the old monitors has been ordered to Portland, Maine as a coast defence ship.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 9)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint H E General Sir C E Nairne, K C B, Provisional Commr-in-Chief of H M's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India.

H E General Sir C E Nairne has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office as an Extraordinary Member of the Gouncil of the Govr-Genl under the usual salute.

The services of Messrs R F Grimley and F S A Slocock, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, are placed at the disposl of the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:—Capts E R Hartigan, and F R E Lock, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Lieut C E Lewis, 2nd Battn, South Lancashire Regt and Lieut H A Kennedy, 2nd Battn, Royal Irish Rifles.

The services of the undermentioned Asst Supts of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.—Messrs C B Drake-Brockman, and W C M Dundas.

The services of Lieut WB Greig, 22nd Madras Infy, an Asst Comdt, in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The sevices of Mr W B Stuart, Dist Supt of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr M C Macfarlane, Assistant Dist Supt of Police Burma is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police of the 1st grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr EP Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Mr N White, Asst Examiner of Accounts 1st grade, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Civil Engineering College at Shibpur.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut J Farmer, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

Vety Lieut A S Trydell, Supt. Civil Vety Dept Central Provinces, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Capt W Henvey, I M S Bengal, are, on his return from furlough replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Surgn-Capt W E A Armstrong, Indian Medical Service Madras, offig Residency Surgn and ex-officio Asst to the Resident in Nepal, officiated as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, in addition to his own duties, from the 23rd Jany to the 12th March, 1898, both days inclusive.

Mr J A Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr F S Bullock, C I E or until further orders.

Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd Addi tional 1st class and Political Agent in Baghelkhand, is granted furlough for six months, under article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr R A Scott as Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Adolf Rehling as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. G. A Schmidt.

The services of Sir R. Udny, K C S I Commr and Supt of the Peshawar Divin, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt, with effect from the date of his relinquishing his political duties with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Dawson, I C S is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, with effect from the 21st of March 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 182 of 1898, the following appointment is made on the staff of the "Tochi Force," with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties,—Lieut G P Applaby, 1st Battn, Bedfordshire Regt, to be Bgde Transport Officer, vice Lieut Vaughan, who has vacated.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut S H Jacob, R A Offig Wing Officer, 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bo Infy (2nd Baluch Battn), 25th Feb 1898.

Major-Genl J Duncan, British Service, Comdg Poona Dist, to officiate in command of the Forces in Bombay with the local rank of Lieut Genl while so employed vice Genl Sir C E Nairne, K C B, appointed to act as Provisional Comdr-in-Chief in India, Dated 20th March 1898.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt L G Watkins, R A Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, on special duty, office of the Director-Genl of Ordance in India, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 27th July 1897.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.—Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col T H Hendley, C I E, vice Surgeon-Col G Thomson, M B, C B, whose tour of service has expired, dated 2nd April 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as 3rd class Military Asst Surgns, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Bengal.—G S Jennings, 1st March 1898: W D Salt, W J Fleming, C H McDonough L McCurtis, E F Rebeiro, A Holehouse, and H J Willes, 12th March 1898. Bombay.—J S Shemain, and G F Andeen, 1st March 1898.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT—MADRAS.

Sub Condr F Saunders to be Condr, with effect from the 7th Feb 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

14th Regiment Bo Infantry Jemadar Harirao Mane to be Subadar and Color Havildar Tukaram Kaste to be Jemadar, vice Hari Krishnaji Salunke, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Nov 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgn Col S B Hunt, I M S Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Surg Capt G C Hall, temporary half-pay, I M S Madras, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India who retire from the service on permanent half-pay, subject to H M's approval.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 6.)

Mr C A Wilkins, ICS, is allowed furlough for eight months, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Lieut-Govr re-appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892, the Hon Mr W H Grimley, Member of the Board of Revenue, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr J A Reuther, Inspr of Schools, Burdwan Circle, is appointed to be Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, vice Rai Sahib Dinanath Sen retired.

Major P A Buckland is appointed to be a Member of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta.

Mr J R Berington, Asst Supt of Police, on return from leave, was posted to Sibsagar and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the district, with effect from the date of taking over charge from Mr C E Ezechiel.

Mr C E Ezechiel, Asst Supt of Police, Sibsagar, on being relieved by Mr J R Berington, was transferred to Sylhet as Asst to the Dist Supt of Police of that district.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Dist Supt of Police on return from leave, is posted to Sibsagar and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the district with effect from the date of taking over charge from Mr J R Berington.

Mr J R Berington, Asst Supt of Police, on being relieved of the charge of the Civil Police of the Sibsagar district by Mr L E Febre-Tonnerre, is posted temporarily to that district as Asst to the Dist Supt of Police.

Mr J R Berington, Asst Supt of police, Sibsagar, is transferred to Tura, and appointed to have charge of the Civil Police of the Garo Hills district, and also to be Commandant of the Garo Hills Military Police Battn, with effect from the date of receiving charge from Mr W B Stuart.

Mr D H Lees, I C S Asst Commr, Gauhati, is appointed to officiate as Depty Commr, Kamrup, during the absence, on furlough, of Capt P R T Gurdon, I S C, or until further orders, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr C J C Ricker, Asst Opium Agent in the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 12th May, 1898, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J G Cumming, I C S, Settlement Officer of the estates of H H the Raja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 5th May, 189-, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Surgn-Lieut-Col E Bovill Civil Surgn of Darjeeling, is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Murshidabad, but will continue to act as Civil Surgn of Howrah until further orders.

Surgn-Major Drury Offg Civil Surgn of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col J Lewtes transferred.

Mr R C Edge Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Circular and Eastern Canals Division to the Cossye Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th March, 1898.

Mr M J J P Norman, Ex Engr attached to the office of the Suptdg Engr, South-Western Circle, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 21st March, 1898.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Capt P J Falle, R I M, Port Officer of Calcutta, to be Examiner in Navigation of candidates for certificates of competency as Masters and Mates.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Commander T A L de Berry, R I M, as an Assistant Examiner in Navigation of candidates for certificates of competency as Masters and Mates, vice Commander H B Hooper, R I M, resigned.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr W Cleveland Smith, Agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company at Chittagong, to be a Commissioner of the Port of Chittagong vice Mr E Good, resigned.

THE Port Arthur correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* wrote on the 13th ult:—The rumour that Russian troops are coming is still in circulation, and it is also added that a railway track is to be laid. The ships in the harbour include three Chinese war-vessels, (one in the dock,) four Russian men-of-war and a torpedo boat. A coaling shed in the dockyard that has been erected for storing coal for the Russian fleet has just been completed; another, but smaller one, is being built alongside of it. It is estimated that the large shed will hold 15,000 tons of coal and the smaller one 10,000 tons, and a steamer carrying 2,000 tons has just been discharged, while another one is waiting to unload. The ship now alongside of one of the Russian Volunteer fleet, being a very large steamer 450 ft. long and carrying 1,000 tons of coal. She is the largest ship that has been here since the war. "The Tongchi," Chinese training ship, left on Thursday morning (10th for Tientsin, but returned again in the evening) having experienced some rough weather outside.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE metal aluminium has now become so cheap that it is constantly employed where extreme lightness is required; yet few would have chosen it as the material for the envelope of a balloon. But a balloon of this character, cigar-shaped, with a body measuring 134 feet long by 46 feet in diameter, has been made and tried with sufficient success to make a repetition of the experiment desirable. The inventor was Herr Schwarz, of Agram, who died, unfortunately, just before the day of the experimental assent. This ascent took place under the auspices of the Royal Prussian Aerial Navigation Department; and it is to be regretted that the officers were under the mistaken impression that the new balloon was too heavy to rise, and stripped the machine of certain appliances, the absence of which eventually led to disaster. One of these was a device for keeping the belt of the engine in place, and another a contrivance to receive the shock on rapid descent to the ground. The balloon went up and attained a good speed; but suddenly the belting slipped, the aeronaut lost his presence of mind, opened the valve, and down came the machine with a force which wrecked it. Another air-ship on the same lines is now to be built under official protection.

Pipes for the carriage of water have from time to time been made of all kinds of materials, from the hollowed tree-trunks which are occasionally unearthed in our cities, to the paper contrivances soaked in pitch which have been recommended as efficient in more medern times. A Frenchman has recently invented a novel form of pipe which should be valuable for drainage and other purposes. A trench is dug in the ground where the pipe is required to be laid, and is partly filled in with good cement. Upon this soft substratum is laid a rubber tube covered with canvas, and tightly inflated with air. The trench is now filled up with cement, so that the tube is completely covered with an inch or more of the plastic material. As soon as the cement sets, the air is let out of the tube, and it is easily extracted from the pipe of which it for a time formed the core. The tube can then be again inflated to serve for a fresh section of the pipe, which can be as much as six inches in diameter if required. It is said that a cement pipe of this thickness has been succesfully laid by the new method at a cost of about one shilling per yard.

We understand that a distinguished English chemist has followed the hint given by Dr. Emmens in one of his publications on "Argentaurum" and his method of making gold from Mexican silver dollars. Dr. Emmens their remarks that if a dollar be treated in a certain way by pressure, &c., a small quantity of gold will be produced. The chemist in question has found by analysing the dollar before and after treatment that the percentage of gold in it is decidedly augmented by the treatment. We believe that an increase of 10 to 11 per cent. has been obtained. If so, Dr. Emmens has certanly "won the trick," and chemist will have to reconsider their views.

Military and other surgeons will be interested to learn a new method of localising the exact position of bullets in the body by the Rontgen rays. Until now perhaps the best method was that of MM. Contremoulins and Remy, but M. Morize has prepared the following plan to the Academie des Sciences.

The patient being placed between the tube emitting the rays and the luminescent screen the shadow of the ball is seen on the latter. A small disc of lead rendered adhesive by wax or diachylon is placed on the skin next the tube and moved so that its shadow covers the shadow of the ball. A similar disc is then placed on the skin on the other side of the patient next the screen and moved till its shadow coincides with the other two. The patient is then turned at an angle and the process repeated. The positions of the four discs make a quadrilateral and the intersection of the lines joining them through the body mark the position of the bullet.

Experiments with a steam aeroplane are now being made at Carqueiranne by MM. Richet and Tatin. The aeroplane makes a start by running along a track on a chariot, from which it is liberated by knives cutting the ropes binding it. The aeroplane flew in a straight line or nearly so for eight or ten seconds and covered 140 yards, then turned towards the left and came to the ground rather suddenly.

The fall is believed by the inventors to have occurred through the lack of a rudder on the machine. In their late, as in their earlier experiments, there was no want of motive power nor balance, but only of steering gear. This want can only be provided by automatic mechanism, difficult to devise, or by human co-operation, which at present might be perilous.

The method of liquefying air, invented by Dr. Carl Linde, consists in letting air at high pressure escape from an orifice and cool by its expansion. The air so cooled is employed to cool more air as it approaches the orifice, and on this "regenerative" principle a very low temperature is quickly obtained. Dr. Linde is constructing a machine of 120 horse-power to produce liquid air for the manufacture of chlorine by the Deacon process.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, with a party of Lapps and reindeer, is now on his way to the Yukon. His expedition was planned by the United States War Department for the relief of miners in Klondyke, but afterwards found to be unnecessary. The Lapps and their deer, however, are to proceed to Dyea and settle in the country. There are 42 Lapps, ten Finns, and fifteen Norsemen of the party, with their women and children. One of the Lapps, is Samuel Johannesan Balto, who wears a silver medal of King Oscar for accompanying Dr. Nansen across Greenland. Petter Stalogargo, a Finn, has been the most northern postman in Europe, having carried the letters to the folk of North Cape for eight years. The women do not show their age, those of 50 years looking but 30. The reindur are fed on Arctic moss during the whole voyage.

There is a lake in Kansas which, when frozen, can be set on fire. One has only to break the ice and apply a lighted match to get a flame as high as a man, which will burn for a minute or two. Of course, the secret is natural gas collected under the ice in the form of bubbles, sometimes ten or twenty square yards in area. The skater can puncture one of these bubbles with a chisel and procure a roaring flame at which to warm his hands. In some parts of the lake the warm gas is plentiful enough to keep it from freezing. Doniphan Lake, as it is called, is four miles north of Atchison, Kansas, in a bend of the Missouri River.

The name Alaska is, it appears, a corruption of the Indian word "Al-ak-shack," or "endless land." It was first used on Cook's map of 1778. The United States had long desired to posses Alaska before an English Minister (was it not Lord Granville, who also welcomed the Germans into Central Africa and abandoned the Sondan) refused to purchase it, and they succeeded in their wish.

The Prussian military authorities have decided not to continue the experiments on the Schwarz aluminium balloon, and the great hall for it, erected in the Barrack Yard of the Berlin Aeronautical Department, is being pulled down.

Rontgen rays are known to act on the skin, and have recently been employed to cure certain skin diseases, by isolating the affected part and submitting it to the action of the rays.

The members of the expeditions to Greenland sent out by the Geographical Society of Berlin have ascertained some facts about the structure of ice. In the ice of brooks and lakes freezing occurs by the union of hexagonal crystals, which are contrary to a common opinion, differently oriented unless there is a great calm. Below the surface the crystals are parallel, and form themselves under pressure caused by the dilation in freezing.

The optical axis of the crystal is more or less inclined. In the ice of fjords the surface ice is not continuous, and almost all the optical axes of the crystals are on the plane of the surface. In the ice of glaciers the crystals of snow forming it are oriented in all directions. In every sort of ice the primitive crystals lose their contour and are rounded into grains by the warmth of the air, but the grains keep the orientation of the crystal.

The Argentine Republic has refused to join in the promotion of an international survey of the earth. The Republic has a territory of three million square miles, and a population of four millions. Yet it declines to subscribe a few hundred dollars annually to the movement in question. Almost every other nation has supported the work.

In New Zealand the indigenous flora has given way before new species acclimatised by the white settlers. It is not the larger species which are driving out the smaller ones, but the smaller species which are supplanting the large ones. The smaller species, according to Mr. Thomas Kirk, in a paper published by the Philosophical Society of Wellington N.Z., by numerous and varied mechanisms gradually succeed in eliminating plants which at first sight appear to be vigorous and well adapted for the struggle for existence.

Vaticana is the name given to one of the latest asteroids discovered, No. 416, in honour of Father Bocardi, of the Vatican Observatory, who has computed its course.

Complimentary portraits of Lord Kelvin and Mr. Herbert Spencer are to be painted, that of the natural philosopher for the library of the Royal Society, that of the moral philosopher for the National Portrait Gallery.

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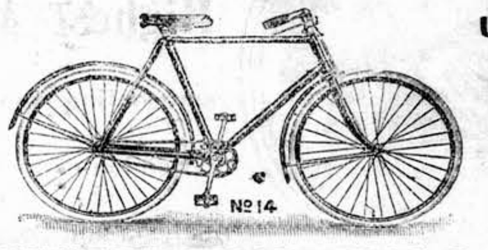

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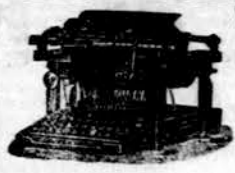

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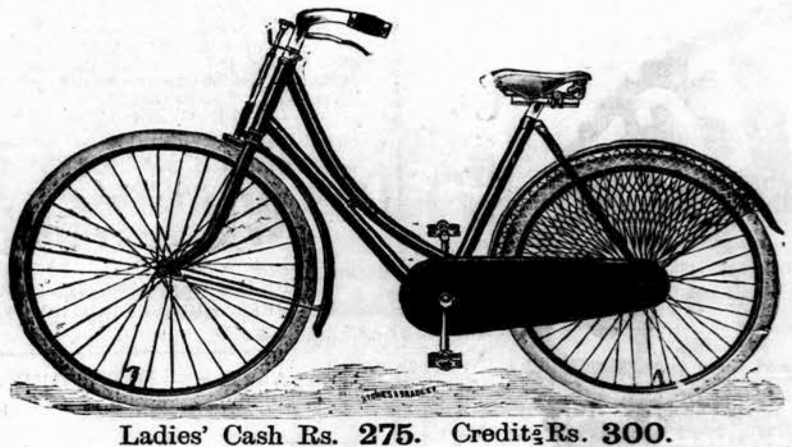

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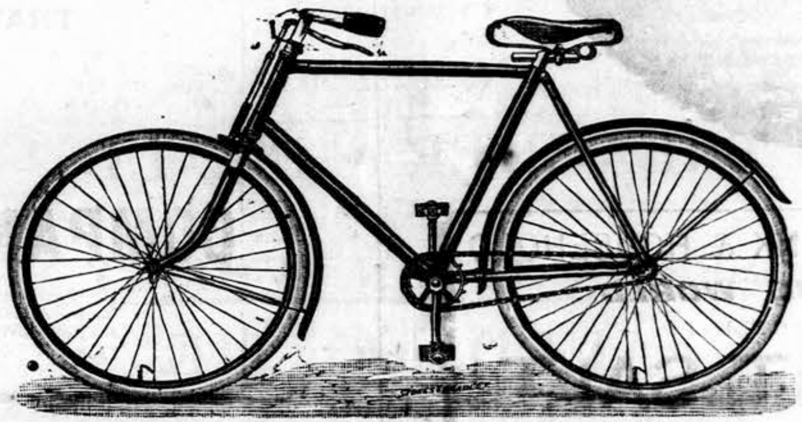

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